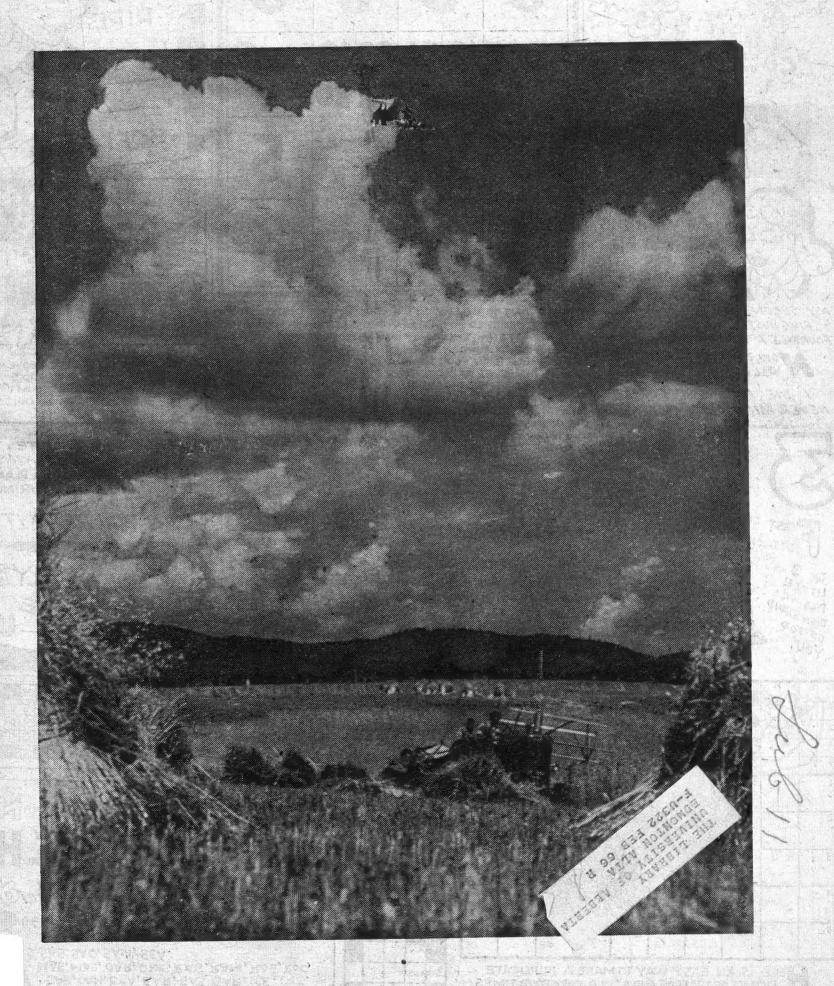
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Farm and Ranch OF ALBERTA August. 1951 August. 1951 August. 1951



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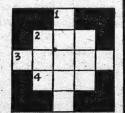


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HIPEGESTED WORD: "LOVE"

KIM, RIG, SAG, SAC, SAM, SEA. ORD GAME: ACE, AGE, AIR, AIM, ARE, ARM, CAR, ICE, IRE, MAE, MAR, OAR, ORE, RAG, RAM, ROE, ROC,

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The Farm and Ranch Review

GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG., CALGARY, ALBERTA
II. Founded in 1905 by Chas. W. Peterson

Vol. XLVII. Founded i

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AGRICULTURAL QUIZ

By GEOFFREY SHAWCROSS

- 1. In which state are farms lar) causes hayfever? run on Feudal lines?
- 2. What are the smallest domestic fowls called?
- 3. What farmer won one of the greatest wars in history?
- 4. Who was the farmerstatesman who participated in the Commonwealth Economic Conference in Ottawa, 1932?
- 5. What are the smallest plants called?
- 6. How do some of them help
- 8. In what other way can geese aid the farmer besides providing eggs, feathers and
- 9. Where did the San Jose scale insect come from?
- 10. Where did cabbage, lettuce, melons and quinces origin-
- 11. Which plant is poisonous to the touch?

12. What plant (in particu-

(Answers on page 30)

Chicken-hearted

FATHER Irwin D. Nugent, Maryknoll Missionary from Dorchester, Mass., found that poultry farmers in Kweilin, China, are convinced that Americans are barbarians when it comes to killing chickens.

ally?

"In China," a farmer told

7. In what way is the goat Father Nugent, "we get the chicken intoxicated." rice wine before chopping off his head. This relaxes the victim, making the meat more tender and tasty when cooked. In your country, the chicken is first chased around the yard by a man with a cleaver. How can a chicken relax with a barbarian running after him to cut off his head?" — Everybody's Poultry Magazine.

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Santa Gertrudis cattle are the latest beef rage

The Santa Gertrudis strain of beef cattle developed on the King Ranch in Texas shows great promise of revolutionizing the cattle industry. These extracts from an article in Fortune magazine explain how the strain was fixed, and what the new breed has accomplished so far.

ONE WINDY day last fall rudis prepotency (transmitting hold only one auction a year, some 2,000 ranchers and cattlemen crowded into a big flapping tent at the great King Ranch in south Texas. They were there to bid on twentynine cherry-red yearling bulls. It was a momentous occasion but hardly a solemn one. bulls were not champions, show animals, or even registered stock, yet they were apparently endowed with some remarkable taurine characteristics. when the sale was over they had fetched a record \$3,400 average price, and the top bidder, amaeur rancher Edgar Brown of Orange, Texas, was heard to exclaim as his \$10,000 acquisition splattered his topcoat with manure, "That's gold dust, son. Let it stay there."

The yearlings were the first of the new Santa Gertrudis breed (so named in honor of the Spanish land grant on which King Ranch headquarters is located) ever offered at public auction. In the past the ranch had sold some bulls directly to a long waiting list of ranchers, but this was the first crack for breeders in general, and they were making the most of it. For the Santa Gertrudis, a carefully cultivated combination of Indian Brahman and English Shorthorn cattle, was known to be quite an animal. It was not only the first breed ever developed in the U.S.; it was also the first new breed developed anywhere in more than a hundred years. And from all the evidence it was the sturdiest, fattest, most efficient grass burner the cattle world had ever

Developed at the King Ranch by Robert Justus (Bob) Kleberg, Jr., the new breed combines the tough resistance to heat, insects, and disease of the hump-backed Brahman with the sleek carcass conformation and fine beef qualities of the Shorthorn. On the sparse Texas plains a Santa Gertrudis calf at eight months will weigh 600 pounds against 500 pounds for the British breeds. Four-year-old Santa Gertrudis steers will outweigh their British cousins by 200 pounds or more.

THESE, however, are merely the minimum King Ranch Outside breeders who have had experience with Santa Gertrudis bulls are more lavish in their praise. Says Dolph Brisoe, who has been breeding Santa Gertrudis since 1942, "We can produce 50 per cent more beef per acre at the same cost."

E. J. Barker of Turiguano, Cuba: "You can start with any kind of cowy and the Santa Cent kind of cow and the Santa Gert-

ability) will eventually grade your herd up to high-grade Santa Gertrudis. Tom Armstrong, husband of Henrietta Kleberg: "Any time you cross a Brahman, you'll get sloping hips or something. Santa Gertrudis has avoided that. It will open the tropics and all this coastal area to more pounds of beef per acre."

But the Santa Gertrudis is not merely a tropical breed. In northern Kentucky, where the temperature frequently drops to ifteen below in winter, the King Ranch is running comparative tests, and so far the Santa Gertrudis are running a third heavier than the British cattle. In eastern Pennsylvania, last year, Kleberg grazed 3,500 steers; they gained 300 pounds each from full weight when shipped from Texas to final full weight when marketed.

UNTIL the public auction Kleberg sold his surplus bulls to selected breeders for \$300 to \$350 apiece. When they brought ten times that amount at auction he upped the list price to \$500, but declared he would still

continue to sell mostly to his waiting list. Why such a spread between the bid and list prices? Kleberg says he can make more money that way — in the long run. When his own herd is completely upgraded — perhaps ten years hence — he plans to concentrate on the sale of breeding stock. Already un-scrupulous dealers are selling any red-colored bull as "part Santa Gertrudis." Only by maintaining a steady flow of surplus bulls to a few careful breeders — there are some 3,000 on the waiting list - can Kleberg ensure the quality of the ramifying herds.

Most of the original King Ranch crosses had been made with the Shorthorns since they had been on the worst pastures and needed the Brahman infusion most. Kleberg decided to continue with the Shorthorn because they were somewhat better mothers. But he knew that crossbreeding was only the first step. There are today any number of Brahman crosses — the Brahorn (Brahman-Shorthorn), Braford (Brahman-Hereford), Brangus (Brahman-An-

gus), Charbray (Charolais-Brahman), Beefmaster (Brah-man - Hereford - Shorthorn) which are still in the process of stabilization as breeds. A first-generation cross may be magni-ficent, yet produce progeny full of recessive characteristics. To constitute a new breed, Kleberg knew, the characteristics would have to be permanently fixed.
This could be accomplished, experience indicated, only by discovering some great individual animal and carefully intensifying its blood by line breeding (mating distant relatives) and inbreeding (mating closer rela-

As it happened, the "great individual" that was to sire the Santa Gertrudis breed was not the product of any scientificallycontrolled mating but of a fortunate accident. A Brahman bull named Vinotero, which was servicing fifty selected Shorthorn heifers, got together with a milk cow of the ranch's Laureles division. Following their natural inclinations, Vino-Following tero and the Laureles milk cow collaborated in the production of a big cherry-red calf named Monkey, which grew up to be the great-grandpa of all good Santa Gertrudis.

The Santa Gertrudis has already served its dollar purpose. Instead of shipping stocker cat-tle elsewhere for finishing, the ranch now finishes all its own animals — and on grass. Last year from a herd of 82,000 cattle the ranch marketed 20 million pounds of beef — as much as it was able to get from 125,000 head in 1933

Not only does the Santa Gertrudis produce more beef per acre; it also means more acres of beef. The entire south-eastern U.S., for example, now looms as a vast new cattle land. Many southern farmers have already abandoned cotton for cover crops, and with the new breed will be able to grass-feed their cattle most of the year. Kleberg's unrefuted claim is, You can make more pounds of beef cheaper with a Santa Gert-rudis bull than with any other bull. And that," he adds, 'is a hard argument to beat.'

Tinkering



World Population

THERE were 2,378 million people in the world in 1949, according to the latest estimate by the United Nations experts. In 1920 the estimated world population was 1,834 million. At that rate of increase the world's population has been expanding an average of 18 million people a year. If this growth is to be maintained over a long period it will mean the present world population will be doubled in less than one hundred years.

The population as estimated in 1949 was distributed as fol-

The state of the s	the state of the s
Oceania	12,000,000
Africa	198,000,000
The Americas	321,000,000
Europe	593,000,000
Agia	1.254.000.000

The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

The wheat growers are tired being goats for the Brain Trust

IF there ever was a case where the arguments were completely on the side of the farmers, it is in their demands for putting the domestic price of wheat on the Class 2 level. At a time when wages are at the highest level in history, when farm costs are at the all-time peak and going higher, the farmers are being forced to subsidize consumers to the tune of from 25 to 40 cents a bushel on their bread.

The farmers are a party to the international wheat agreement. It is the result of an age-long struggle on the part of purducers the world over to escape from a famine-price, glut-price food economy. Under this agreement, the importing countries have recognized that a fair price that encourages farmers to produce wheat is in the best interests of all concerned. So they undertook to buy certain quantities of wheat from member countries at a price that even at the very worst would not ruin producers.

There was give and take on both sides. But the effect of the agreements was for the importing countries to guarantee farmers a basic floor price during the term of the agreement. It was because of this guarantee that the ceiling was placed somewhat lower than would otherwise have been the case.

But no Canadian miller and no Canadian consumer is a party to the international wheat agreement. Every other business in Canada takes complete advantage of the Canadian domestic market to get the highest price that the traffic will bear. The Government of Canada itself stands on guard to see that no foreigner "dumps" anything in Canada at a price that will impair the prosperity of Canadian industry and organized labor. If the price of wheat should drop below the international wheat agreement floor, to 50 cents a bushel for Class 2, then it is a mortal certainty that Canadian millers would demand wheat for that price, just as Canadian consumers would scream for lower bread prices.

There is no rhyme or reason for selling domestic wheat below the Class 2 price. That policy is costing the wheat producers between \$10 and \$20 million dollars a year. It should stop.

Who is to blame for this sorry state of affairs? Certainly not the Wheat Board. It is bound by instructions from the Government. The latter, on the price of wheat and on the price of wheat alone, is concerned about inflation. Payment to the farmers of a price they are entitled to would result in increased bread prices, start consumer protests, make trouble politically in the country and in Parliament. But why should the wheat producers, and they alone, be singled out as the sacrificial goats for the whole Canadian economy?

Partly, we believe, because of the way the farmers of the west in the past have vitiated their strength in electing Social Credit and C.C.F. members to Parliament. For too many years, when the time came to plead the case of agriculture in the Government caucus, the Western farmers were largely unrepresented. They had marshalled their strength inside the splinter groups who were utterly impotent to do anything to help them.

That is now admitted by some of the farm organizations who guided the farmers down the garden path. Recognizing the folly of splitting the farmers into splinter groups, they now agitate for the formation of a farm bloc. This is like trying to make a sound piece of timber by gathering up a bunch on ill-assorted chips and slivers. It comes from the type of wooly mind that sought to destroy the two-party system without which democracy cannot function under our form of responsible government.

No really lasting solution to the problems of prairie agriculture can be fashioned until we realize that we must get back to the two-party system. The place to collect our strength is in the caucus of the party in power at Ottawa. Anything as downright silly as trying to organize a farm bloc of splinter groups will only delay the solution of our problems.

But surely the Liberal Government itself has a responsibility in this matter. The position it has taken so far is indefensible. Regardless of the way they have been voting in recent years, the people of these prairies are at heart the best Liberals this country has. It should forthwith boot its brain trust out of the way of the Wheat Board and let the board do the job it was set up to do.

The "Brain Trust", using the wheat price during the war to fight inflation, taxed \$48,000,000 out of the farmers' pockets to subsidize bread consumers. They excused this discriminatory tax levy as a war measure. The same Brain Trust now wants to continue to use wheat, and only wheat, to fight inflation for the benefit of people with the highest income they have ever had. To single out wheat farmers, and wheat farmers alone, for such treatment in times of zooming prices of everything else, is hypocrisy unworthy of the Government of Canada.

Of mosquitoes and lions, and Mr. Howe and Mr. Drew

A MOSQUITO, zooming in for an attack on the rump of a lion, probably fancies himself as a terrific sort of fellow, too. But from the lion's viewpoint, it will be nothing more than a minor irritation; worth, scarcely, the flick of his tail.

With all his faults, and they are many, the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe is one of the great Canadians of his generation. The people of this country owe Mr. Howe a mighty debt of gratitude for what he has done for us. In the prime of his life, he gave up a highly successful career in business, one that would have resulted inevitably in earning him a substantial fortune, to devote himself to public service.

He it was who fathered the Trans-Canada Airlines, set the pattern which made it the safest flying service in the world. When war broke out he fashioned the gargantuan plans that wrought the production miracle achieved by this country. Out of those plans, plans so vast that even today few Canadians appreciate their scope, came a flow of vital supplies for every war front of the globe.

A measure of greatness is the size of a man's dreams. C. D. Howe had a breadth of vision that often appalled his more timid colleagues. And he had the driving force that transformed dreams into reality. The result is that today Canada has an industrial plant that was wrought from nearnothing, and over-night.

Somehow, somewhere along the line, Mr. Howe offended Mr. George Drew. The latter now seems dedicated to the notion that he can and must drive Mr. Howe out of public life. Apparently learning nothing from the fiasco of his Canadair charges at the last election, he returned to the attack at the last session and tried to conjure up a

scandal over the awarding of an atomic energy contract to the C. D. Howe Company. Mr. Howe's only connection with this company is of course that it bears his name. It does so because he founded it, though he sold all his interest in it when he entered public life.

There is one other connection of which Mr. Drew has made much. Mr. Howe's son and son-in-law, both young engineers, are employed by the company. They are junior engineers in an engineering staff of 45 or 50 seniors. That is one point on which something ought to be said.

Going into politics in this country is a sacrifice for the kind of men we need in politics, men like C. D. Howe. They must give up their business connections, be reconciled to earning far less than otherwise would be the case. Are we, following George Drew, to carry this penalty over to the second, third and fourth generations? What does Mr. Drew want of Mr. Howe's son and son-in-law, that they get out of their home town, quit work for the company that bears the Howe name on penalty of depriving that company of all government business?

In these days when Governments are involved in endless business undertakings, when single government departments now spend more than the entire government spent before the war, government contracts must be sought by all business. If a company is barred from this field because it happens to employ a relative of a minister, what chance is there of these young men making their way in life? Mr. Drew's whole proposition is as transparently stupid as his attempt to besmirch Mr. Howe's honor is transparently stupid.

(Continued on page 6)

Farm and Ranch Editorials

The farmers are falling farther and farther behind

EVERY once in a while we run into an editorial we like so much that we wish we had written it ourselves. Such was the case with the following leading editorial from the Windsor Daily Star, one of Canada's better newspapers. It presents the farmers' side of the case so clearly and convincingly that we are reproducing it in full, herewith:

Net Farm Income And Food Prices

With food prices at their present high, most city folk think of farmers as rolling in wealth. And most farmers, even though they are sometimes accused of being grumblers, will admit they have been doing well. But how many consumers would have believed farmers actually received less that income in 1950 than in 1949?

Yes this is true. In 1949 Canadian farmers had a net income of \$1,615,800,000 (after operating expenses of \$1,174,400,000). In 1950, after operating expenses of \$1,243,700,000, their net income was down to \$1,2461,000,000. And it is interesting to note that almost half the total income of farmers goes in operating expenses.

This \$154,100,000 drop in net income (which is the farmers' take-home pay) is a substantial one for any industry. About half of it is accounted for in higher operating costs. Another important factor undoubtedly is the frost which hit the prairie wheat last autumn and reduced its grade. Admittedly not all farmers have been affected in equal measure, some may have actually increased their net incomes. But, on the average, they were down.

This downward trend of net income for those who produce the food was concurrent with an upward trend in the income of urban consumers — who buy it. The average wages in manufacturing industries was \$42.90 in December, 1949, and \$46.46 in December, 1950. As of March, 1951, it was \$47.14 (and in the durable goods category, \$50.92).

Another aspect of the food prices is that while the producers were taking α

(Continued from page 5)

True, there is such a thing as Government patronage. Perhaps it should not be. Perhaps it is wrong. But so long as friendship plays any part in the democratic process, we'll have patronage in one form or another. What is important is that it be kept within reasonable limits. Surely it must be a source of pride for all Canadians that for the last 20 years, under both Conservative and Liberal administrations, there has been no breath of scandal in the conduct of our national affairs. How happy the contrast is with the years of the First World War! And this, despite the fact that government spending increased 10-fold!

It is surely a melancholy commentary on the depth to which a once great Tory party has sunk, that, bereft of either principle or policy, it must try to splatter so great a Canadian as Mr. Howe with scandal in order to score political gains. This, despite the fact that it was shown at the last election that decent Canadians everywhere have no time for politicians who try to conduct their campaigns at the gutter level

But, then, mosquitoes aren't too bright, either. They'll go right on pestering the lion until their lights go out.

lower net income, those concerns engaged in handling foods had increased profits. In 1949, 27 food companies paid a total of \$12,000,000 in net income to stockholders. In 1950, this was increased by \$1,500,000 to \$13,500,000.

The agricultural industry, in fact, was one of the very few Canadian industries where the net income dropped. The Bank of Canada figures for 433 companies, representing practically all phases of Canadian activity, shows their stockholders received a net income of \$573,000,000 in 1950 compared to \$478,000,000 in 1949, an increase of \$95,000,000. This is apart from any increase in undistributed profits.

Thus in a period when agriculture's net income was dropping, profits and wages in practically all other industries were still rising. This is a curious slant on present high food prices, and suggests plainly farmers aren't entirely to blame for them.

For the Windsor Star's editorial our thanks and a solemn amen! We hear much about the high cost of living. It is high all right. But what we seldom hear is the fact that over a large area of our economy wages have risen higher and faster than prices. A very interesting example is in connection with the railways, where hourly wage rates have risen 127 per cent since 1939, whereas the official cost of living index has risen only 84 per cent.

In recent months, there has been a nationwide uproar over rising living costs. It was a clamor to which all politicians paid attention. At the same time, the payment of \$65,000,000 to the farmers under the British contracts was attacked in the cities and towns as a dastardly raid on the public treasury. The reason the payment wasn't higher was because paying the farmers what they had coming to them would have been impractical politically.

We have seen within a generation the dissipation of the once great political power wielded by western farmers. At the same time we have seen the rise in the political power of organized labor, a power that no party can afford to ignore. But they can afford to ignore the farmers.

For all this our producers have only themselves to blame. They have developed a weakness for nostrums peddled by idealists and crack-pots, have wandered in and out of the never-never lands of Socialism and Social Credit. The results of these flirtations are coming home to roost. In the struggle for a fair share on the national income, the farmer is falling farther and farther behind labor and industry. If he doesn't soon awaken to the realities of political life in Canada he will fall so far behind that he will never catch up.

Let's not lynch the tractor, yet

THE signs of maltreatment of our soil are apparent everywhere. More, they are increasingly apparent everywhere. Whereever there is rolling country, there you will see the evidence in the form of wind and

water eroded knolls on which the stand of grain is light. As the condition gets worse, the advice to farmers to contour plow their land and re-grass the knolls becomes more urgent.

But what the farmers need today more than any more advice is a fool-proof tractor. It is all very well for arm chair experts to scoff from the roadsides. But the danger in trying to manoeuvre tractors around hills instead of going straight up and straight down is very great. At this season of the year, a day seldom passes without a report of a farmer killed or maimed in a tractor accident. If farmers started to contour their land with their present equipment the accident toll would rise considerably.

Strange, is it not, how erosion has become such a problem since the tractor displaced the horse? Horses could work around those slopes without too much difficulty. But it is apparently a lost cause trying to sell farmers on the idea of keeping a team around for specialized chores like this. So it comes down to a necessity on the part of the tractor makers to do something with their iron horse-power.

It should not be too difficult an engineering job to devise a tip-proof tractor. Or at least one that would have a much lower centre of gravity so that it would not tip so easily. Or are there such tractors on the market today? If so who is hiding whose light under the bushel?

Of this we are certain: Nothing much is going to be done about hilltop and hill-side erosion until contouring is made just about as easy as straight plowing. After all, what is there in it for a farmer if he goes out to contour and save his soil and loses his own life? True, he can go back to horses. By regrassing his knolls he'll increase the general productivity of the rest of his land and in the process raise enough feed to keep his horses.

Somewhere in the West there must be farmers here and there who have done just that. Won't somebody tell us about them? In the meantime, let's hope that the tractor companies can be nudged into devising a tip-proof tractor that will reduce the terrible toll that tractor accidents take in this country every summer.

A letter from the editor

TO all the crossword puzzle fans, our apologies. We're sorry we even thought of dropping this feature, so you can stop bombarding us with letters of protest. You can be assured that it will be a regular feature. Incidentally, several readers suggested that we should run the solution in the same issue as the puzzle. We'll try that for a while and see whether you prefer to have the solution handy instead of waiting until next month. But please, no peeking!

The response to the old-timers' section has been disappointing. However this isn't the season for writing letters and we hope this feature will catch on in the fall. For those who missed our announcement last month, we'd like our older subscribers to send us items of the things they remember from the good old days, like the one on page 19.

Does Stalin really know when to stop? Perhaps.

By BEN MALKIN

PREMIER STALIN told Anthony Eden, when the latter was Britain's foreign secretary during the war, that Hitler's big mistake had been that he didn't know when to stop. Eden, as he has since told the story, raised his eyebrows, and Stalin then said, "I know what you're thinking. You're wondering if I shall know when to stop. I shall know."

It is no doubt this instinct of knowing when to retreat that compelled the Russians to make truce overtures on the Korean issue just one year after hostilities had started there. At the time, there was every possibility of the war spreading unless the Communists did stop. Chinese had reached a dead end, and unless they could receive large Russian reinforcements of equipment and, perhaps, technicians, they were defeated. But large Russian reinforcements would undoubtedly have set off a general war, and so Stalin stopped.

In the initial stages at least, the United Nations handled the cease-fire negotiations They were in a mood to drive a hard bargain, and to negotiate on a basis of equality. At first, the Chinese, by having negotiations conducted within Kaesong, which was in North Korean territory, and in the presence of armed guards, tried to create an atmosphere in which it would appear that the United Nations had been defeated, and were suing for an armistice. There was more to this than saving face. There was the attempt, too, to undermine the morale of the U.N. representatives, to make it psychologically difficult for them to bargain.

No Nonsense

CENERAL RIDGWAY stopped this during the weekend of July 14. He made the entry of U.N. newspaper correspondents the specific issue, and demanded that Kaesong be declared a neutral zone, so that U.N. negotiators would be on terms of equality with the Chinese and North Koreans. So anxious did the Chinese appear to be to negotiate a truce, that they agreed to these terms without a struggle. The possibility of a genuine armistice then looked good.

During the weekend, the eyes of much of the world were turned to Washington and Tokyo, for the draft treaty with Japan had been announced, ending the war and bringing peace. It was an act of reconciliation, as John Foster Dulles, the American who drew it up, described it. It was probably the "softest" peace treaty in history. Occupation forces were to be withdrawn, but Japan and the U.S. were to make a separate agreement permitting the

U.S. to retain troops in Japan in order to guarantee Japan's security. In the meantime, Japan would begin to build up an armed force of her own; otherwise, a power vacuum would be created which might attract Chinese and Russian attention.

Japan could recognize either the Communist or Nationalist Chinese governments. Japan would carry on trade as a manufacturing nation, and by consultation with other major exporting countries, especially Britain, try to refrain from unfair competition. She would also try to meet Canadian and American requirements in respect to North Pacific salmon conservation.

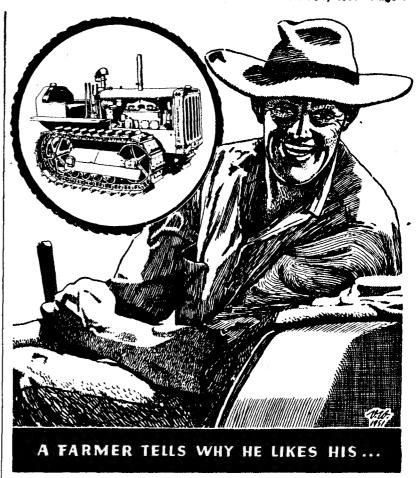
The return of sovereignty to Japan was opposed by Russia, which suggested that the treaty should be drafted by Russia, Communist China, the United States and Britain, with each country having the right to veto. The United States argued that all countries which fought Japan should have a voice in drafting the treaty, and it went ahead on that basis. Russia is invited to sign at the final meeting on the treaty, to be held in San Francisco in September.

Canada's Interest

ANADA'S interest in the treaty is largely commercial, and its importance may be expected to grow. Already, a Japanese trade mission is established in Ottawa, and is doing business. Prairie wheat and British Columbia iron ore have been going to Japan in substantial quantities. These will now probably increase, and to them might be added the export of some newsprint (although Canada's available export supply is restricted) as well as other products. Japan, after all, is a nation of 80,000,000 whose population is growing rapidly, and it is potentially an enormous market for Canadian goods. In return, Canada will be expected to buy from Japan, but to protect Canadian manufacturers, the Ottawa government announced that dumping duties would be imposed in case Japanese competition proved unfair.



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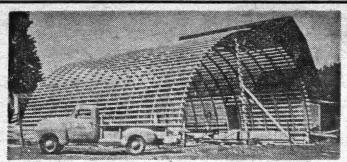
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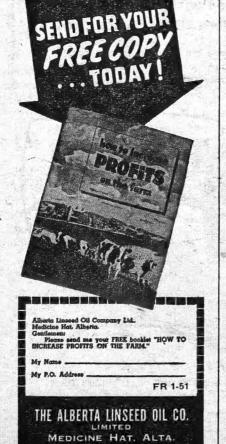
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the FARM AND RANCH





Sentinel



A farmer-naturalist has a bright idea

BY KERRY WOOD

FARM - FOLK of the west would have enjoyed listening in on a six-hour conversation I had with a young biologist who called to talk about birds. Unfortunately, I neglected to ask permission to use his name in this article, so his identity will not be revealed here. Perhaps that anonymous feature is best, in view of the behind-thescenes nature of this write-up.

First, please understand that this young man is a highly trained naturalist. He is a university graduate with a doctor's degree in his chosen subject. His abilities have been recognized by the Dominion government, who employed him and a mammalogist to make a survey of the caribou situation in the Barren Lands — the fluctuation of caribou numbers is a matter of utmost importance to Canada's citizens of the north.

The government wished to employ him in migratory bird work, but the young man (who served in the air force during the war) wanted to be free to travel in order to increase his practical knowledge of nature. He is not wealthy: he earns his keep as do most of this magazine's readers: by farming. So he does his travelling on a shoestring budget between busy periods on an Alberta farm. Last winter he went to Europe to avail himself of the lore of great museums and to talk with outstanding biologists of the old land. He paid a visit to Mexico one winter to study the behavior of our Canadian birds on their southern wintering grounds. Next he would like to visit the pampas prairies of the Argentine, to continue that survey of wintering habits of northernnesting birds.

Birds of Alberta

Right now he is working on a project that should interest Albertans in particular, though it will also benefit farmers and others in neighboring provinces. He is collecting the facts for an accurate book on the Birds of Alberta.

"Oh, good!" some of you will say. 'We've always wanted to own such a book."

Most people realize the need for such a book, while readers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan will agree they'd like to have books describing the birds of their provinces. School teachers are always bemoaning the fact that we have no such reference books available, to help them give accurate nature informa-tion to their young charges. Farmers who want to check on bad or beneficial hawks, owls, and other birds keep wishing they had a handy volume dealing with the regional birds of their particular province. Amateur naturalists and all those keen on outdoor interests would welcome such a book.

But- Who's going to pay for it? We are not a nation of bookbuyers, hence our publishers are understandably cautious about putting out books that will not return a fair margin of profit. To be useful, a book on the Birds of Alberta should be full of coloured plates, accurately depicting the birds for visual reference. The biologist informed me that he had learned from an eastern publisher that such coloured plates would cost an average of \$300 per page, (this price to provide 2,000 copies of each coloured page) and this figure did not allow and this figure did not allow anything to pay the artist for the original paintings.

As there are some 310 birds in the Alberta scene, (some allyear residents, many as summer nesters, and a percentage of transients that pass through during the spring and fall on the way to northern nesting grounds,) you can appreciate the terrific cost of printing so many pictures in colour - even if four, six, or eight different bird pictures were crowded onto a single page.

Lot of Money

The biologist realized that 310 coloured pictures were not fi-nancially possible, but he'd like to feature colour reproductions of the more interesting birds in his proposed book. He had obtained prices on publishing costs: the barest minimum for costs: the barest minimum for only 2,000 copies of such a book came to \$12,000. To sell the book at cost, \$6 per copy, neither the publisher, book-seller, nor author would make a cent, hence the book would have to be priced at around \$10 have to be priced at around \$10 per copy to make it profitable.
"How many of us would pay
\$10 per copy for such a book?"
he demanded. "Such a price would rule out its general use in

school rooms, where it would be most valuable." The publishers suggested he get the book subsidized: in other words, a proportion of the printing costs paid for as an outright grant in advance, then a lower price could be charged for the book to make it cheaply available to the public. So the young biologist, in between ploughing, seeding, cultivating his farm, seeding, cultivating his farm, and in between field trips around Alberta to check on bird life of the various prairie, parkland, and mountain zones, has been calling on government men and business tycoons in our cities.

The provincial government vetoed the idea of any moneyed

grant — the minister he called on stressed that industrial research projects had first call on such expenditures in Alberta.

The biologist said: "In an

agricultural province, what is more important than conversation? Naturally, the greatest conversation problem of all is saving our soil — but birds play an important part in the over-all conversation scheme. I tried to convince the minister that my book had a worthy part in our agricultural industry, but it was

no-go."

Next, the young man called on leaders of large farm organizations and industries. None gave any promise of financial aid, though a few expressed great interest in his work.

"So here I am, going around the province and industries. Wone

the province collecting the scientific facts necessary to provide the background details for such a book. I estimate it'll take me until 1953 to finish the research work and the writing, doing it in my spare time be-tween farm jobs. However, I'm despondently aware that once I've got the book written, it may never see publication! The only thing I can depend on as a publication feature is to condense it into a list of species and sub-species of Alberta birds for printing in a scientific journal, without any illustrations. In that form, the general public would never see it at all. But at the moment, I just can't see how the book can be published at a reasonable price in the colouredpicture edition which would be most useful. Yet the public want and need such a book, as we all know. Have you any help-ful suggestions?"

The old order has gone for ever

WORLD WAR II completed the destruction, already far advanced, of the old order in international trade and finance . . the world is a long way from an orderly and comparatively free system of international trade . . . whatever system of international economic relations may finally emerge it cannot be the same as that system which prevailed prior to

The above statements appeared in the last issue of the Bank of Nova Scotia's Monthly Review, the title of the article being "Reflections on a Quarter Century"

The Review states that the past quarter century has not been notable for the development of international economic policy. The general emphasis has been on national economic policy. This reflects the failure to rebuild the international economic system and also the depression and its accompanying unemployment. Said the Review — "The ill-fated at-tempts of the 20's to return to the pre-war orthodoxy of the

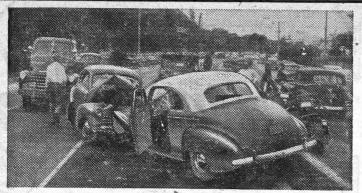
international gold standard, balanced budgets, and a minimum of state intervention in economic life were inspired by a desire to get back to 'normal' and by the still vivid recollections of inflation during and after World War I."

The Review said that "most countries have learned to put a very high priority on the objective of high employment. This is right, for apart from war there is nothing more wasteful of a nation's economic strength or more demoralizing to the individual and society than a sustained period of mass unemployment."

The conclusion reached is that a new system of international economic relations is in the making and this calls for a new emphasis on the vital importance of international economic order and co-operation as a means of promoting development of under-developed countries, of increasing welfare, of widening the area of opportunity and thus reducing the causes of friction between nations. -(Alberta Wheat Pool Budget.)







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P.F.R.A. Community Pasture



Preparation of vegetables and flowers for exhibition

By H. F. HARP

THE month of August sees the full development of our gardens and where Flower Shows are held in our community we should make a point of showing some of our best specimens. A few hints on the preparation of exhibits may be timely.

Success in showing vegetables and flowers begins with a proper understanding of what constitutes a first-class exhibit and the ability to produce high quality flowers and vegetables having them in prime condition at the time of the show.

Vegetables

The first consideration here is to pay special attention to quality. Size alone is not always associated with quality—large specimens are often coarse in texture and lacking flavour. Medium-sized samples are to be preferred, both on the show bench and in the kitchen. Root crops—turnips, beets, carrots are frequently seen as over-sized specimens on the show bench.

Beets — Specimens should not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with small crowns and smooth skins. The flesh of high quality beets is bloodred, small in leaf and free from white zoning. The tops are best trimmed off half an inch above the root. Select samples that resemble each other. Uniformity is important.

Carrots — The "long" varieties should be about 8 inches in length, one and a half inches across the top and free of side roots. Discard samples with green colouring at the top of the root. Where carrots are showing the tops a little soil should be drawn up about them.

The roots should be carefully dug and washed clean of soil. Hard scrubbing is not recommended because of a likelihood of damage to the skin. Insect injury must be watched for closely. Slightly blemished specimens may be used in the kitchen.

Stump-Rooted Carrots — These are usually about three inches long and should have the same qualities as already outlined for the long varieties. Carrot tops in all cases should be cut off half an inch above the root before bringing them to the show.

Beans — Green or wax beans must be young, tender and straight. Be on the lookout for blemishes caused by rust or insect injury.

Cabbage — Two heads are usually required for the show bench. They should be of medium size, uniform, free from worms and have the outside leaves neatly trimmed off.

Cauliflower — These are also shown in pairs. They should be pure white, dense in texture, free from small leaves growing through the white portion. Outside leaves are trimmed off level with the "curd" or white portion.

Celery — Celery heads should be large and well blanched. Stalks should be clean and thick. Watch for seed stalks in the center of the heads. This is a bad fault rendering the plant useless for show purposes.

Celery plants should be carefully lifted, washed free of soil and have the roots trimmed off to a wedge shape.

Tomatoes—Nothing detracts from the good appearance of a plate of tomatoes as much as uneven samples. Fruits should be uniform, without blemish, well coloured with no "greening" at the stem end. The blossom scar should be inconspicuous. The size of the samples should be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., except where large slicing tomatoes are called for. These may be as large as obtainable providing they are good quality.

Cucumbers — Two fruits are usually called for in most prize lists. They must be tender, dark green, straight and uniform. Signs of yellowing of the skin indicate that cucumbers are ripening and past the peak of quality.

Vegetable Marrows — Imma-

ture fruits are the prize-winners in this class. Rind should be tender, admitting the thumb nail readily. Two samples are usually required and they should be uniform in size and shape.

Lettuce—Head lettuce should be large, solid, crisp and of good texture. Remove only those outside leaves that are ragged or bruised.

Flowers — In selecting samples for the Cut Flower classes, specimens approaching the peak of development should be chosen. Flowers had best be cut the evening before the show, plunged immediately into cold water and stored in a cool basement until required for the show. Have plenty of flowers wherever possible so as to have a choice at staging time. There is always a danger of damaging a few specimens in transporting to the show.

Flower Containers — Have suitable containers on hand unless these are supplied by the Horticultural Society. Containers should be large enough to hold sufficient water to sustain the flowers for twenty-four hours. Avoid the use of vases that are too ornate. These will attract attention at the expense of what they contain. Except where artistic flower arrangements are called for all containers should be uniform throughout the whole competition.

Artistic Flower Arrangements — Here more attention must be given to containers. They should be large enough to hold the flowers without undue crowding. Shallow dishes holding "modern" flower arrangements by using "stick pins" or metal flower holders require frequent attention to keep the water supply adequate. Vases, dishes and baskets should be chosen to complement the flowers, blending or contrasting with their colour. Most telling effects are accomplished by using one variety of flower and often by one colour rather than mixed colours.

Unless it is seen that foliage, grasses or greenery of any kind adds to the beauty of a bouquet it should not be used. Heavy sprays of asparagus are apt to add a drab note to any flower

arrangement. Baby's Breath, Sea Lavender, Cloud Grass may be used to give an airiness to dainty table pieces. In bold arrangements more substantial foil should be used.

Good use can be made of flowers having crooked stems, but skill is required in arranging these to good effect. Some there are, who have a natural aptitude for flower arranging. Others, if enthusiastic, will learn to do by doing.

learn to do by doing.

The personal taste of the judge enters into the placing of awards in flower arrangement classes and what appeals to one may not appeal to another.

SEASONABLE HINTS

Perennials — As the early flowering varieties pass out of bloom, the flower heads should be cut off to prevent the plants making seed. Peony bloom should be cut off to the first leaf. Where disease has been observed, flower heads should be burnt. Delphiniums, unless wanted for seed, should be cut down immediately after flowering. In favourable seasons a second crop of flowers may be expected in September.

Annual Flowers — Keep the hoe going among the annual plants and remove spent blossoms promptly.

Sweet Peas will benefit from a good soaking of water once a week if dry weather continues. Gather flowers daily or plants will quickly exhaust themselves seed-bearing.

Gladioli-flower spikes are now showing on the early varieties. A dressing of complete fertilizer at the rate of two ounces per yard of row will be beneficial. The method of application is to open a shallow trench parallel with the row, dust the fertilizer along and well water in. Rake in soil when water has seeped away.

Bearded Iris may be safely transplanted at this season. Lift and divide healthy specimens to single pieces. Plant in well drained, sunny positions, taking care not to set the plants too deeply. The fleshy portion of the root should be just below the soil surface.

Solution to last month's puzzle

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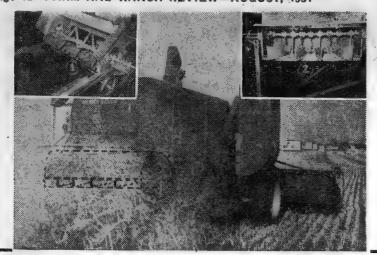
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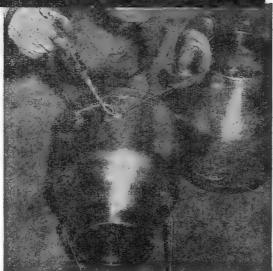
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P.O.....PROV.....

Raising better beef through better bulls

RENEWED interest in beef production on Canadian farms has become increasingly apparent with the upward trend of beef prices and returns, and the long-term market prospects. Other factors which also enter into the situation include the greater attention to soil conservation and grassland farming, as well as the constant trend toward mechanization. larger operating units and reduction in man hours per unit of output.

As a result of these and other factors, the economics of beef production, and related production and marketing practices now are receiving more attention at research centres and agricultural colleges in anticipation of the demand for more information by commercial producers on farms and ranches. Research with beef cattle is both slow and expensive. The time required to raise and test successive generations of beef animals imposes a natural barrier to quick and easy improvement.

Much constructive work with the major beef breeds of cattle has, of course, already been accomplished. From the early history of the beef industry until the present time a very large part of this improvement has been due to the constant efforts of individual breeders to develop and fix superior strains by breeding and selection within their own herds. Breed organizations, and more recently joint-breed organizations of beef producers, have encouraged still further progress. But individual breeders, particularly commercial breeders, of necessity depend rather heavily on govern-ment research centres to carry on more fundamental and longrange beef cattle improvement investigations. Such institutions need not be hampered by the practical necessity of showing a profit on current operations like the ordinary breeder. Longer-range experiments require trained staff and facilities which are not available elsewhere.

For the past few years both the Canadian and U.S. governments have maintained Range



"Look, Dear! What a cute little girl."

Experiment Stations at Manyberries, Alta., and Miles City, Montana, respectively. Both of these centres have carried on extremely useful work. Recently the Montana Station has published results of a number of its investigations which are of particular interest because these and other findings helped to lay the foundation for the recentlyestablished Advanced Registry Policy for beef bulls in the Province of Ontario.

Province of Ontario.

The general problem which interests the bulk of beef producers is that of selecting strains, whether purebred or crossbred, which demonstrate ability to produce beef most economically under the particular conditions at hand. Due to lar conditions at hand. Due to the natural variation in conditions different breeds or strains do not do equally well every-where. Working toward this general objective, and using its Hereford herd maintained under range conditions, the Montana Station has published a number of very interesting findings which are of interest to all beef

producers. Two recent studies, by Knapp and Clark, deal with the relation of heredity to rate of gain in the feed lot and weight for age. These men compiled their basic data from a study of the progeny of from 64 to 110 Hereford herd sires used at the Montana Station. Each bull was mated to 25 or 30 randomselected cows, and eight steer calves from the resulting calf crops were chosen at random and put on test feeding. Feed lot test data for the bulls as calves were also available. The following tabulation shows the degree to which various characteristics are believed to be inherited by a beef calf from its sire, the larger numbers indicating the closest relationship:

Birth weight .53% Weaning weight (age corrected) 28% Final feed lot weight (15 mos.) 86% Gain in feed lot 65% Weaning score ... Slaughter steer grade 45% Carcass grade ... Area of eye muscle

These investigations show pretty clearly that a beef steer which is a "good doer," particularly after weaning, inherits a good deal of this ability from his sire. Up to the weaning stage, the milking ability of the dam is an important factor. The ultimate carcass quality and conforma-tion of the beef animal seems to be somewhat less dependent on heredity than the growth factor, according to these studies.

Some of the earlier Montana

experiments knocked holes in the common belief among cattlemen that there is a close correlation between the apparent type or conformation of a beef calf and its ability to grow. order to put this to a test, the Miles City Station had three ex-

perienced and competent livestock men score some 613 steer calves. Factors taken into account included scale, thickness of fleshing, smoothness, head character, width and depth of chest, depth of rear flank, width and straightness of back, thickness of loin, width and thickness of rump, fullness and depth of quarter and over-all beef con-formation. After scoring, the calves were then put in the test feed lot and their performance recorded. The results showed that there was definitely no significant correlation between the original scores and the test feeding records of gain to feed consumed. This does not mean to say that the poorer scoring individuals gained fastest. But it does indicate that it is not safe to try to pick out calves who will be the best "doers" by conformation alone. While both conformation and rate of gain are apparently inherited characteristics, they appear to be pass-ed on from the parent more or less independently of each other.

These and other experiments at the Montana Range Station have led to the development of a definite long-range programme for beef cattle improvement dependent mainly on the selection of superior herd sires. The procedure used is as follows. Each year the most promising bull calves are selected out from the crop while still with their dams.

There is a further screening at weaning time. The apparent "cream of the crop" then go on test feed for 196 days, at the end of which time they weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds. Then the 12 to 15 best, taking into account both rate of gain and conformation, are placed in limited service. The following year their first calves are also test fed, and only the bulls siring the best gaining, heaviest and most profitable steers are allowed to remain in the permanent breeding herd. As a result of this progressively selective process, the average daily gain of feed lot calves at Miles City has been steadily increasing. From 1936-40 it averaged 1.75 to 2.00 lbs. per day, while it is now up to 2.00 to 2.40 lbs. per day.

A record-of-performance testing programme for beef bulls, carried on over a period of years, should help to remove a good deal of the guesswork now experienced by the commercial breeder and feeder in selecting herd sires or feeder cattle. The purebred breeder should also benefit, from the provision of an additional standard, of equal or greater importance to the show ring, to guide him in selecting superior strains. The exceedingly valuable results which have followed performance testing programmes for dairy cattle, hogs and poultry indicate that it is long overdue for beef cattle.

Those grasping farmers

FOOD prices are up again. You don't have to tell us of the sudden death of a five-dollar, bill in the grocery store. Farmers buy groceries, too. At the same time we can never quite get over the feeling of amazement that comes every time the press and radio takes a hay-maker at the farmer for causing high food prices.

As a matter of fact food is not high as compared with other consumer goods, and here's the proof of it. Since the Korean outbreak, tin has gone up 138%, aluminum 78%, lead 50%, chemicals 27% and textiles 32%. During the same time farm prices have gone up only 21%.

It's a hard job, too, to convince people that they are getting by better on their food budget than they did thirteen years ago, but it's a fact nevertheless. In 1938 the average family spent for food 21% of all the money it had to spend while now the same food takes only 19% of the family funds.

Once again it is our old friend the marketing margin that is the key log in the jab of confused thinking. The marketing margin, and its effect on prices paid at the corner grocery, is such a simple concept that we feel a little silly in explaining it again. The marketing margin is simply the difference between what the farmer receives for his products at the farm and what the housewife pays at the grocery.

A lot of folks handle the T-bone steak, the can of peas or the quart of milk on its way from the farm to the grocery store and each takes his slice. Maybe the grader, the trucker, the railroader, the processor, the jobber, wholesaler and retailer take too much, maybe not. But one thing is sure, there is very little relationship between what the groceryman finally charges and what the farmer received for the raw product. It is not, for example, uncommon for the price of bread to go up while the price of wheat is going down.

Our old "give away" game illustrates how small the farmer's slice is. Let's play it a moment.

If the farmer gave away: the tomatoes in a 16c can, it would still cost the consumer 12c;

The cotton in a \$4.00 shirt, it would still cost \$3.70;

The corn in a 19c can of corn, it would still cost $16\frac{1}{4}c$;

The onions in a 6c pound bag, they would still cost 5c.

Sometimes in our bitter moments, we wonder why the farmer doesn't get the blame for the tripled price, since pre-war times, of an automobile, but nobody seems to kick much about that.—Ohio Farm Bureau News.





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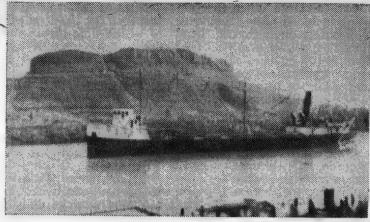
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Grain Boat



J. L. Ross of Chater, Man, sent us this picture of a Great Lakes freighter passing Sugar Loaf Mountain at Fort William en route east with

The story of Paul's life of contentment

By REV. FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D.

I HAVE always marvelled at times, dear God, help me to say, "I have learned to be content." ed, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content". The more I study them the more amazed I become. Think of the man who is writing them. He is no sheltered monastic. the eleventh chapter of II Corinthians where he tells of being beaten three times with rods, five times receiving the maximum flogging of thirty-nine lashes, three times suffering shipwreck, and being times without number in circumstances of frightful trial, "in weariness and painfulness, hunger and thirst, cold and naked-ness." Had it been anyone using these words I would have been suspicious that he was a healthy, wealthy individual untouched by tragedy and suffering. But not Paul. Too often he describes life in terms of warfare. • Wherever he went there was a social upheaval.

So I looked up the word "content" in my Greek Bible and found it to be "autarkes", meaning "self-sufficient, independent or self-ruled". At once a flood of light came upon the passage. Here is no refugee from conflict; here is no man satisfied to leave life about him unchanged; here is a man who has found a peace that nothing can destroy and, lest he be thought to be boastful, he immediately tells us that his great strength comes from Christ. Paul has a sufficiency, a self-control, and an independence of outward circumstances that he owes entirely to Christ.

Righteous Life

THROUGHOUT this letter to the Philippians, but especially in the climatic words of this fourth chapter, Paul de-scribes the glory of an inner life of righteousness and purity, an inviolate castle, secure against sin and suffering. So man's fate lies not with external circumstances, but with the courage and faith with which he meets them. All of us have a date defeat, discouragement, them. with and crushing suffering. In such

My God shall supply all my need."

All great Christian leaders have had this inner serenity. have had this inner serenity. Kagawa, the Japanese Christian reformer, has it. Kierkegaard, the Danish philosopher, said that "Spiritually understood a man's thoughts should be the building in which had been serenity. building in which he lives or all is mad". This centre of personality is the vital description of a man. What he is, and not what he seems to be. Not what people think about him, but what he thinks of himself. Not his reputation, but his character. Not his outward appearance but his heart. "Your ance, but his heart. "I father is a very funny man" remarked a visitor to the daughter of Mark Twain. 'Yes", she replied sadly, "When we have plied sadly, company."

"I have learned to be selfruled". Learned, mark you! What an education! To be selfruled in circumstances of great misery, but also to be self-ruled in circumstances of luxury and ease, that is not easy. If we are not ruined by suffering we are ruined by prosperity and success. Paul, however, knew (he had learned the knowledge) of "both how to be abazed and how to abound."

Our word "outarkes" eans "independence", means and Paul was surely an independent individual. Francis Bacon once complained that we worshipped the idols of the tribe, of the marketplace, the theatre, and the cave. That is, we followed tribal customs and social patterns, with our life an empty show and without being real persons, individual in taste and Paul had definite rules for his life, from which no social custom would make him depart. "This one thing I do, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus". Again he says, 'Let us walk by the same rule."

Pattern of Life

Having rules, having a pattern of life and philosophy of conduct, will save your soul some day. Have you ever thought of the things you would die rather than do? You should. I cannot tell you how much the precept of Emmanuel Kant meant to me when I was a boy. "Act according to that maxim which thou wouldst will to be a universal law". It is similar to the Golden Rule, but it just happened to appeal to a teen-age boy. Whatever your rules, find them! Some people are trying to get along without a creed. They say vaguely, "I just believe in doing the best I can and being friendly to most people. Sure, I believe in God as a spirit of goodness in the world".

As Bromfield says disgustedly, they are "planting both feet firmly in mid-air". The only thing "that can" save a man's soul is to say, loud and clear, "This is what I am going to do. This is the course of my life. As for you, life may be a thing of different nature, but this I believe to be true and right". Such a person is grownup; he is an individual.

Another feature of the text lies in Paul's acceptance of conditions for his own life. Not that he did not try to change the wrong, not that he did not suffer "a divine discontent" with evil, but he had learned that to rail against the compulsion to work under depressing circumstances will destroy your vitality. You must learn to be selfruled and to make your contri-bution in all kinds of conditions. Thus a saintly old Negro, asked how he achieved his serenity, replied, "Ah co-operates with the inevitable". An American general is a serious in the prevent "9" the same idea in the prayer, "O God, help me to accept the things that cannot be changed; to have courage to change the things that should be changed, and to have the sense to dis-tinguish one from the other". So Paul found the thorn in his flesh was there to stay, but the wor-ship of the Goddess Diana was not there to stay. One he ac-cepted; the other he changed.

What anguish people suffer because they refuse to accept their situation! Ninety percent of people I know feel that life would be entirely happy if they could change certain conditions. Here is a man who feels that if he ran away from his wife and family he could find contentment; another would be content in a different city; this lawyer wanted to be a doctor; this woman wishes she had married someone else; this woman would be happy if she were rich. They are wrong. They would still be unhappy even if they got their wish. Contentment is within your own heart. Circumstances can never be perfect, just as we would have them.

Man of Faith

PAUL'S contentment derived, of course, from the fact that he had a faith. Now when I say that I do not mean that he had a theological outline or code of ethics, though Paul was the

greatest theologian who ever lived. Paul had discovered Christianity first as a power, a power that could take his life and transform it into the very image of very God. For him Christianity was primarily the experience of Christ, the entrance into his life of the Holy Spirit, the actual presence of God. He had a commitment.

Many people say, "Surely I believe in God", but they don't trust Him. A famous acrobat walked across Niagara Falls on a tight wire. He announced that next time he would cross it with a man in a wheelbarrow. He found a problem in getting a man for his stunt. A stranger stopped him on the street and said, "Most people think you can't do this stunt, but I have faith in you". The acrobat exclaimed joyfully, "You are just the man I am looking for! You are the man for the wheelbarrow!" That was a different matter.

Paul had a real religion: most of ours is just conversation. Like Augustine with his desperate struggle against sexual sin within his spirit and outside his civilization was cracking into little pieces. He, too, found that blessed contentment, "Let my soul take refuge from the crowding turmoil of worldly thoughts beneath the shadow of Thy wings: let my heart, this sea of restless waves, find peace in Thee, O God".

From his faith Paul derived a set of values. Every man must determine the things of most worth in life. Among the tinsel and the glitter, he must select the truly valuable. So Paul advises the Philippians to set their minds constantly on "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report". In other words, he advises them to take to their hearts spiritual rather than material treasures.

A great Christian, asked how he managed to achieve so much, replied, "I do not know, unless it lie in the fact that Christ had all of me that there was". Paul was indeed "a man in Christ". Christ possessed him entirely. The reason why most Christians miss the peace Paul found is because they miss the complete committal that Paul gave. Christ will not share your heart with idols. He wants no divided heart, no doubtful loyalty. "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon". It is all or nothing for God: it is all or nothing for the Son of God.

If a man live for himself, his life will be twisted and unhappy. The most tragic, empty life here can find peace and joy, can find contentment if it will surrender that life, completely surrender it. Bring it to Christ, for He can use it as you never can. He can make you happy; He can make you great.

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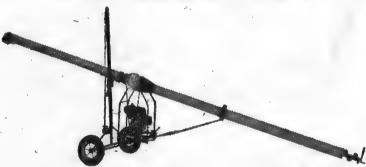
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Many more green acres for the arid prairies

By C. FRANK STEELE

HISTORY was made on July 16 in Southern Alberta when the St. Mary Dam was officially opened by Agriculture Minister James G. Gardiner. In opening the valve that threw the dam's irrigation tunnel into operation the minister declared it constituted the highlight of his career in the public life of Canada. The dam cost \$7,000,000 and was built by the Federal Government through the P.F.R.A.

Six thousand or more persons, including scores of Indians from the nearby Blood reservation, sweltered in the July heat during the opening festivities at the damsite at Spring Coulee, some 35 miles southwest of Lethbridge.

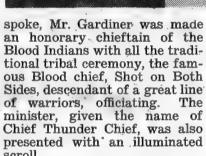
The day-long celebration, prophetic of many more green acres for the West, drew leaders in the governmental, business and agricultural life of the western provinces including two premiers — Hon. E. C. Manning of Alberta and Hon. Byron Johnson of British Co-

Philip Baker of Lethbridge, spoke on behalf of the South Alberta Water Conservation Council, of which he has been president for many years. He is himself an irrigation farmer and national president of the Canadian Sugar Beet Producers' Association.

The S.M.R.D. is going forward as a joint government undertaking in partnership with the farmers. The over-all cost of the scheme is \$30,000,000 and it is more than half com-pleted. There is some work yet to be done at the dam yet with the July 16 ceremonies, the huge structure, described as the largest earth-fill dam in the world, enters the operation stage and will now start to send waters coursing through a maze of canals and ditches eventu-ally to the outskirts of Medicine Hat far to the east.

Mr. Gardiner addressed the crowd as he opened the gates and let the water surge through the irrigation tunnel thence into the main canal. Said the min-

"It gives me great pleasure to turn the waters from the first nationally constructed large reservoir upon the fertile lands of Southern Alberta. I consider the inauguration of this policy as the outstanding and most helpful achievement of my per-iod as minister of agriculture for Canada over 15 years. trust it is only the beginning of



Big Feed

Following the ceremonies at the damsite, a barbecue sponsored by the South Alberta
Water Conservation Council
was held at the Kenyon Field airport, just south of Leth-bridge, when 2,200 pounds of prime beef with the usual trimmings were served to the hun-gry multitude. Old-time danc-ing followed with all joining in the fun, including Mr. Gardiner who did the sailor's hornpipe to the delight of the crowd.

The St. Mary dam is only a part, important though it is, to the \$30,000,000 S.M.R.D. in Southern Alberta which is calculated to turn 400,000 acres or more dry land into green, fer-tile areas. It will take probably 15 years to reach the maximum development, but when that time comes an estimated 3,000 additional families will have been settled on the land.

Work on the dam started in 1946 the aim being to impound the surplus flood waters of the St. Mary River, which rises in Montana and flows into southtrust it is only the beginning of a development which will multiply Canadian homes in the West."

Prior to officiating at the opening ceremonies when he Montana and hows into southwest Alberta near Kimball. Eventually the S.M.R.D. will utilize water from four boundary streams: the St. Mary, Milk, Waterton and Belly. Allocation of the waters of the

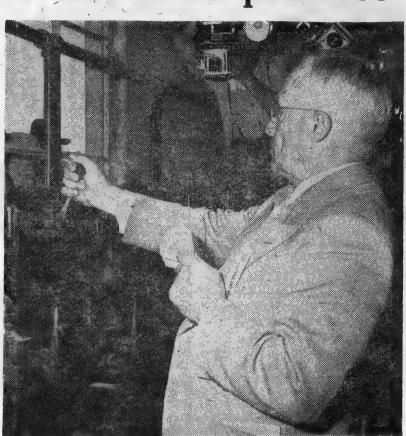
Waterton and Belly are now points at issue between Canada and the United States with the matter before the International Joint Commission.

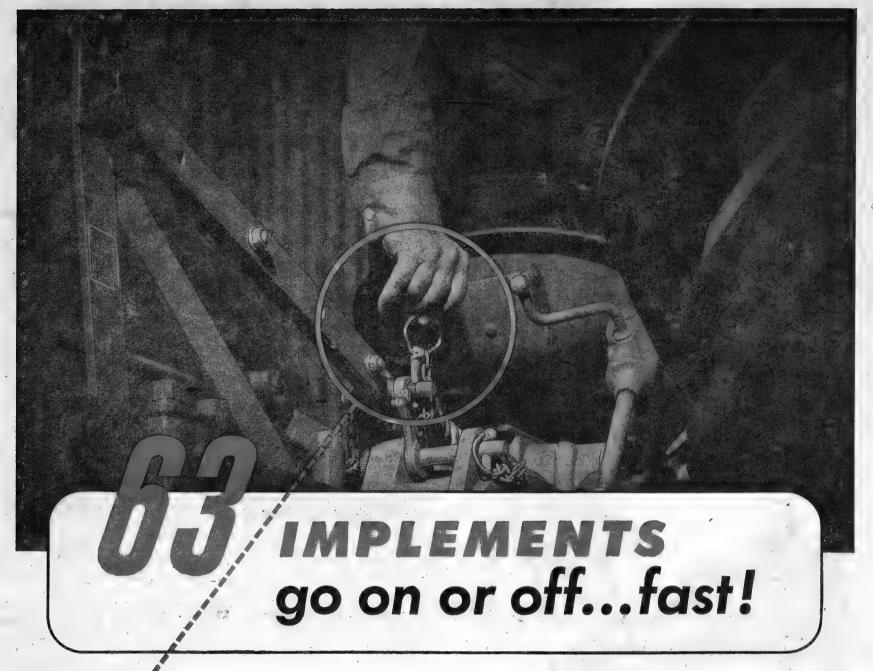
The St. Mary reservoir, behind the dam will store 294,600 acre feet of water, sufficient to cover 460 square miles of land cover 460 square miles of land to a depth of one foot. The lake formed will reach back to a point close to Cardston, some 18 miles from the dam which rises to a height of some 200 feet across the valley of the St.

In the scheme the province is building part of the works and the canals, the East Pot Hole Coulee or Jensen dam south of Magrath, now completed, being a provincial undertaking.

The approximate half a million acres to be served ultimately is in two sections. One matery is in two sections. One stretches east and west from near Magrath through Raymond, New Dayton and Milk River, a distance of about 60 miles. The other is from just east of Lethbridge through Tabour Pumple Springs Gressy ber, Purple Springs, Grassy Lake, Bow Island and Seven Persons to Medicine Hat, a distance of about 100 miles and 35 miles wide at one point. The country is well adapted to irrigation and is astir now as the settlers prepare to utilize the water once it is delivered to their farms. Engineering crews are running levels and contractors are building canals, dams and other works to handle the flow from St. Mary dam which will feed the new project.

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A candidate for Ponoka

To the Editor:

Your editorial, "As a Nation of Money-lenders We Are Los-ing Our Country," merits more than passing interest. Not only the Canadian investors is at fault, but also our Canadian governments both Dominion and Provincial.

One investor told me recently that he would not buy anything but government bonds for fear of losing his money. If that is the attitude of all the investors then Canada must look for foreign capital to control our private enterprises. But I would like to point out that our governments are also stimulating this attitude. In the first world war I was living in the U.S.A. but returned and enlisted in the Canadian army. What do I find now? Two of my neighbors enlisted in the U.S.A. They were given a substantial bonus were given a substantial bonus from the war, while I was given a soldier's land grant, minus the mineral rights. One of these men was given a homestead with the same duties as myself when I returned, thus giving him the benefit of the bonus over us Canadians. Also I want to point out as a private citizen how these things work out.

I know of a man who bought Texas ranch land. It also carried the mineral rights. They struck oil on this property. This man is using his profits from his Texas well and drilling for oil in Alberta. He can come in and order me out of my garden while he drills for oil on MY

land. If this looks right to you, I think they will have to take me to Ponoka for it sure doesn't to

If this isn't one way to start communism, then we'll have to ask Joe Stalin how.

Fred F. Cameron. Rocky Rapids, Alta.

Firè damage to our soil

To the Editor:

In this bush country I do not think there is an acre of land under cultivation that has not been damaged by fire. The destruction of fertility caused by the burning of leaf mould by forest fires has been almost completed by the fires of the settlers in the process of bringing the land under cultivation.

In the case of forest fires great emphasis is placed on the destruction of timber. No doubt this destruction is deplorable, but the loss is infinitesimal compared to the loss which is caused by the destruction of the fertility of the soil upon which the human race depends for its very existence. There may have been some excuse for the settler's fire in years gone by when we had to tackle the bush with axe and grub hoe, a team of horses and a walking plow. Now that the work is being done by "cats", brush cutters bulldosers and huge breaking plows, there is no longer any excuse. We should be able to dispose of our brush piles without burning the life out of the

I believe it says in the Bible that the earth will be destroyed by fire. It IS being destroyed by fire and the process has been going on since long before anyone thought of keeping a writ-ten record. The man who thinks that burning the bush increases fertility because it allows the grass and weeds to grow is very shortsighted in-deed. Fire may put a few tem-porary dollars in your pocket or in mine, but in the end it will destroy the earth by destroying the fertility of the soil. I think an educational campaign along this line is sorely needed.

S. G. Clark. McLeod Valley, Alta.

Margarine signs

To the Editor:

Anent your forthright editorial, inquiring: "What about the law that requires restaurants to publicly display a sign if they serve margarine?"

Our rural-urban study club members were sufficiently interested in this same problem to deal with it in the following fairly realistic fashion: Each of the group undertook to bring in a report, as to how many Toronto hotels, restaurants, lunch counters and cafes were, in fact, displaying the sign (in 1-inch letters) the law calls for:
WE SERVE MARGARINE HERE.

"Believe it or not" as the famous columnist would say, out of a total of 218 establishments - at all levels and in all sections of the city - 12 of the signs had been located!

Various interpretations can be (and were) placed upon the fact that a mere 51/2 per cent of these urban businessmen felt free to offer the substitute spread to their patrons and visitors; but the concensus was that no cityman "would be crazy enough to offend his customers" by the use of the above sign; or to risk his right to continue in business by attempting to "defraud the public by serving margarine instead of but-ter." At the third offense, ap-parently, his operating license would be withdrawn.

No Bang's disease in seven years

REGINA — It is expected that 60,000 Saskatchewan cattle will be tested and 25,000 calves vaccinated with Brucella abortus vaccine in the agriculture department's campaign to wipe out Bang's disease in the province, according to agriculture minister I. C. Nollet.

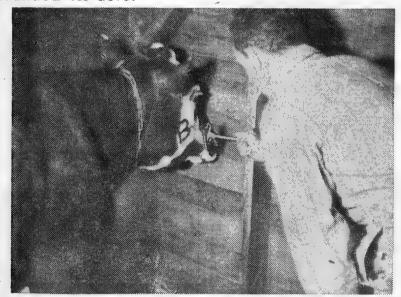
The department's policy of calfhood vaccination plus test-ing adult cattle and slaughtering reactors is designed to stamp out this disease in seven or eight years, Dr. Waechter said. In 1948, 157 reactors were removed and farmers reported a poor calf crop. In the fall of 1950 the calf crop was reported as fairly normal.

A good illustration of how the plan works is provided by fairly large scale testing and vaccination in the Beechy district, Dr. Waechter said. Three fieldmen of the veterinary division of the animal industry branch took blood samples from 527 cattle and vaccinated 234 calves. Vaccinated calves develop a very high resistance to the disease. Other pastures with similar programs are the provincial community pasture at Regina Beach and P.F.R.A. pastures at Mile-stone, Tecumseh, Wellington, Radville, and Lamond.

The blood samples were sent to the veterinary laboratory at Saskatoon for testing. The tests from the Beechy project showed that 22 of the cattle had Bang's disease. Tests made of another seven samples were not conclusive and were marked "suspi-cious" on the report sent to the veterinary division. Owners of the tested cattle also received a report of the result.

The animals from which these "suspicious" samples were taken had to be retested. Those which were found to have the disease had to be branded on the right jaw with a "B". It is unlawful to sell such animals for breeding purposes. They may be sold for slaughter only to a federally inspected abattoir.

Branded Re-actor



Less beef: more pork

CONSUMPTION of meats in Canada for 1950 was 4.4 pounds per capita less than in 1949. R. E. English, Statistician, Alberta Department of Agriculture, advises that while a pronounced increase in the price

(Continued from page 18)

But it was also the opinioncuriously enough, most frequently expressed by urban members — that the introduc-tion of "margarine" has created more problems than it has solved; that the general public is beginning to sense that what it has gained on the margarine swings it has lost on the milkmeat roundabouts; and that, as one farm lad expressed it, "it was plumb lunatic to tear down the whole agricultural engine to "fix" a knock in the price of butter."

W. P. D.

pounds per capita in beef consumption, the amount of pork consumed increased 1.6 pounds per capita.

of beef caused a decrease of 6

"I Remember. .

I remember, in 1898, the trek of the Indians from north to south along the old Mackenzie trail and then back again. Yearly, I think sometimes there were hundreds of them.

Most grown-ups rode cay-ses. There were wagon uses. loads of the young ones and some used the old travois. Time was no object to them in those days.

E. A. Quantz. Innisfail, Alta.

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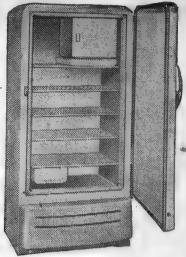
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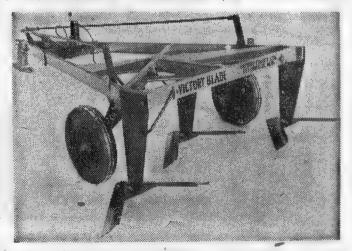
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the cows I saw three mallard her. All day he was walking ducks circling a pond. Two of with one chicken or another. them were having an air fight. The two drakes kept flying apart a little distance and then colliding in the air. After a few moments of this one drake hit the other so hard he was forced to land while the other one flew off with the other duck.

Eric Pischke.

Tomahawk, Alberta.

We shut our goose up in the chicken coop and let the gander out alone. The gander didn't like this so she started running

As I was coming home with other chicken and walked with Elsie Kolodinsky. Thorhild, Alberta.

Early one morning we heard a tinkling bell at the door. went to the door to find a little deer with a bell around its neck. It was tame and would let you pet it. We tied it up to a fence We went in the house and the next thing we knew it had broken the strap with the bell on it and was going over the fence and away. That the fence and away. want to go around himself so morning we went to school. he started walking along side of Late in the morning the deer a chicken. The chicken didn't came to the school. It would walk into the school and then go out again. Our teacher tied away, but the gander also ran. go out again. Our teacher tied Finally when she gave him the a red ribbon on its neck. It slip he looked around for an- went away and was never seen

again. We still have the bell which it had around its neck. Patricia McLeay. Etomani P.O., Sask.

*

Last Saturday as I was chasing the cows in the barn for milking, I saw one of the cows twisting her head, jumping all over the barn. I looked and noticed that she had stuck her nose in the cat's milk tin. tried to put her in her stall, but couldn't do it myself. So I asked my father to pull her nose out. Father had a hard time to take it out, because one side of the tin was bent in.

Bobby Blakey.

Chatfield, Man.

As I was going for the cows one evening I saw something that looked like a fat grey dog running around. I went over a little closer to it and I realized that it was a badger. He was running around from hole to hole trying to catch some gophers. I thought I'd have some fun, so I began to chase him, but when he saw me he ran a little way towards me then he ran away into the bushes.

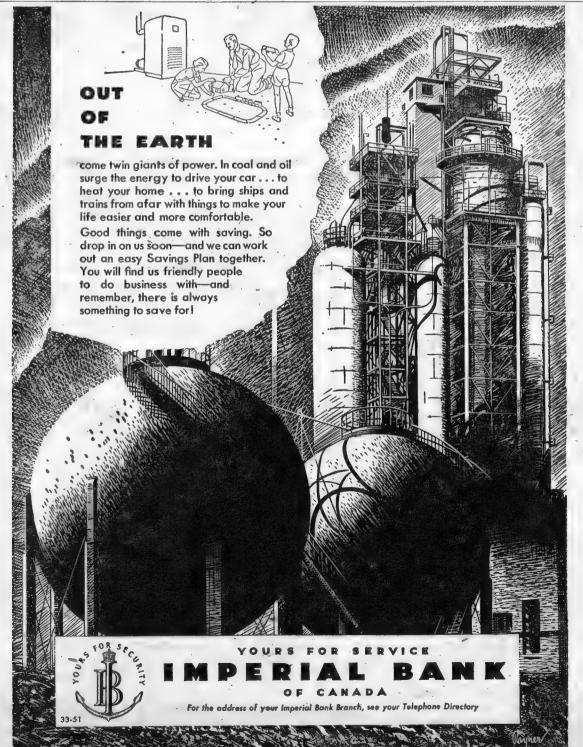
Sophie Petrovich.

Opal, Alta.

One day when I was going to the barn I saw a hen standing all humped up with something about a foot long hanging out of her mouth. As I got closer I could hardly believe my eyes for I could see it was a snake. I picked up the hen and wondered what to do with her. Then I went to the house and called my daughter-in-law who came out with a pair of gloves on and pulled the snake out. She had swallowed about a foot of it and the head was all chewed off. I let her go and she ran away, glad to be rid of it. She couldn't swallow any more of it as the belly part was too big and she couldn't get it back up, so I guess she was glad of a little help.

Mrs. H. W. Berge. Dawson Creek, B.C.

We had a black mare named Kate who would gallop as fast and as far away as she could each time she saw us coming with a halter in our hands. She knew what that meant, and she just wasn't going to be caught. But Badger, our dog, soon remedied that. One day my husband went out to catch Kate. She spied him coming and made a bee-line for the pasture. My husband sent the dog after her, and go he did! He grabbed her heels every chance he got and they were plenty. We followed on foot and went to where we could hear Badge barking and there we found Kate sitting down to protect her heels. My husband walked right up and put the halter on her, and led her home, but all the time she kept an eye on Badge who followed close at her heels. After that whenever we wanted to



catch her, there was no more trouble. All we had to do was to call out, "Here, Badge," and she would make straight for the barn, and we had to get out of her way so she wouldn't knock us down. Old Badge taught Kate to surrender right now!"
Mrs. Sylvia Current.

Kevisville, Alta.

Yesterday, while cultivating my stubble field, I observed a little wild rabbit hopping about. My dog, Brownie, was with me, and it wasn't long before he, too, noticed the rabbit. However, instead of killing the bunny the two strangers started to play and roll merrily about the ground. After about an hour's and hide-'n'-seek the two friends parted, the dog leaving the rabbit to continue enjoying his way of life on our western prairie acres. I know from past experience that Brownie relishes rabbit steak, but this particular bunny's chuminess melted his heart of steel even on a hot summer's day.

Steve Jopko. Box 18, Woodworth, Man.

One morning a short time ago went out to do the chores around the brooder house when I saw-a yellow hammer leave the light pole and come in my direction. He didn't seem to swoop down or anything, but it seemed he just missed my head Chores over, while by inches. washing up at the sink and watching what the feathered folks were up to in the wind break, I saw a red-wing blackbird leave the big poplar tree and head in a southeasterly direction. Just as he was over the garage another blackbird headed straight west met him head on. Both birds lost altitude for a second or two but recovering, resumed their flight to where they were first headed. Maybe the Alberta spring affected the powers of observation of the birds this year. Anyway I don't think the yellow hammer could have mistaken me for a block of wood.

Mrs. M. Clemmons.

Milo, Alta.

On my vacation to Mexico, we crossed a large bridge and noticed a sign which stated positively no fishing from bridge, looking on both sides of the bridge, we noticed that the river had gone dry and no water could be seen on either side as far as we could see. This sign was probably put up when there was plenty of water and fish. Needless to say we went fishing elsewhere.

Mrs. C. Boehmer. Balgonie, Sask.

One day I saw a coyote in our neighbor's field. Our little black dog saw it and ran after it. But the coyote turned on our dog. Our dog got scared and quickly ran back home.

Elsie Adolph. New Sarepta, Alta.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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119 Stories





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The Trinity argument rouses both sides

To Our Readers:

The "Trinity Subject" is now closed.

The Editor.

In regard to the argument about the Trinity, I would like to add a little that might make it clearer to some why we worship God in three persons Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Once a heathen ruler asked a missionary how it was they said there was only one God and yet they spoke of three per-The missionary got an inspiration. He referred the man to his knowledge of the The sun sheds the sunbeam to give light, the heat to produce energy and growth in plants and animals. So he likened God to the sun sending Jesus the "Light of the World", and the Holy Spirit bringing power into the life of believers. The heathen man then gladly accepted this faith and was not troubled about it any more.

It will help us to read the 17th Chapter of St. John. It is Jesus' prayer to His Father. In the 11th verse we read, "Holy Father keep through thine own name those whom Thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are", and further in verse 21 — "that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me. The Chapter in it's entirety could well be quoted here but it is better if you read it directly

from the Bible. In Rom. 8: 17 we, if believers, are said to be heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ.

There is in the Bible more than one instance where it is written of Jesus as being "at the right hand of God." He is

also spoken of as being our mediator, 1 Tim. 2:5. In Gethsemane Jesus prayed to His Father these words: "not my will, but thine be done."

A careful study of God's word and sincere prayer for light will help us to understand the great fact of the Trinity.

Mrs. J. F. Jacobson. Midale, Sask.

To the Editor:

I hope your readers will not picture me as the angry little fellow at the upper right hand of the column. I like to countenance the spirit of the one at the left with the bouquet of flowers.

It is true that the Trinity doctrine - a God in three per-- was taken from paganism and planted as a Christian doctrine at the Council of Nice in A.D. 325 by the clergy of that day. But in seeking to disprove the Trinity, Mr. Groundwater runs into another error. He tries to unite the Eternal One,

Jehovah and the Son, Christ Jesus into one person. The Scriptures do not harmonize with such a view. I quote the new world translation at John "Jesus said to them: 'If God were your father you would love Me, for from God I came forth and am here. Neither have I come of my own initiative at all, but that One sent Me forth." Also John 14: 24 represents Jesus as saying: "The word that you are hearing is not Mine, but belongs to the Father who sent Me." Does not this make it clear that the Father and Son are two separate persons?

True, Jesus said to John 10: 30: "I and my Father are one." But did He mean one in person or one in purpose? John 17: 22, 23 shows the latter is true. Quoting again from the New World Translation: "I have given them the glory which you have given Me, in order that they may be one just as we are one. I in union with them and you in union with Me, in order that they may be perfected into one, that the world may have knowledge that you sent Me forth and that you loved them just as you have loved Me." No. Mr. Groundwater, Jesus was not the Eternal One for he constantly focused attention away from himself to the Supreme One Jehovah. "The Father is greater than I," said He.

O. M. Woodworth. Quesnel, B.C.

To the Editor:

I have read Wm. Groundwater's comments in the June issue of the Farm and Ranch Review regarding the Trinity Argument, of which he explained God. I was indeed very alarmed to note how he had stated who was the actual God. It is a great pity that nowadays people are worshipping others than God. ticed in Mr. Groundwater's letter that Jesus said: "There was no God formed before me, neither shall there be after me." This clearly indicates that the world was created by chance, since there was no God before Jesus' time, and that later Jesus became God himself. This is something I can see no way for anyone to believe in.

I am now referring you to the Holy Quran, the Moslem Scripture — the Word of God, which was revealed to the Master Prophet Mohammed over thirteen hundred years ago, and has been preserved intact without the slightest change. It is an inexhaustable mine of spiritual truths which satisfy the needs of all peoples in all countries and all stations of life. In this Bible it states that God is the Creator of this world and the next, and that He is alone and has no partner. A chapter in this great book reads as follows: "He alone is God. He neither begeteth a son, nor is He He begotten ,and there is nothing else like unto Him." So I am sure that most of you will agree, that if we will believe in all the Prophets, but worship only GOD we would surely be doing the right thing — as there is only the one God, the Creator, one of whom we are all in need of.

E. A.

Hodgson, Manitoba.

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To the Editor:

I read the article of Wm. Groundwater of New Westminster, re Dr. Morley's sermons. I have read these sermons and enjoyed them and felt I was the better ready them.

Mr. Groundwater says there is not three Gods. There are certainly three persons in the God head -Father, Son and the Holy Ghost. The office of the Father was creatory; office of the Son was redemption, and the Holy Spirit to convict the world I think Mr. Groundwater is off, if he can not enjoy sermons in the papers.

J. K. Bayliss.

Lucky Lake, Sask.

To the Editor:

I have been reading Dr. Morley's sermons and enjoy them and hope they will be a blessing to all who read them. I'm afraid Mr. Groundwater doesn't read the Bible much or doesn't understand it to misinterpret the word of God. It is people like him who lead people astray for the Trinity is certainly 3 in one, for in I Peter 1-3 the scripture says: Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, speaking of His Trinity. And in I John 5-7 the word reads: For there are three that bear record in Heaven, the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one. Now this speaks plainly of the Trinity. Now we shall see to whom we are to worship. In John 5-23:

That all men should honour the son, even as they honour the Father. In Isaiah 66-23: And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship I hope before me saith the Lord. these few scriptures will prove to Mr. Groundwater the Trinity and whom to worship.

Mrs. N. G. Cowling.

Darwell, Alta.

To the Editor:

Wm. Groundwater's letter, Re June, 1951, page 23, "People living in glass houses shouldn't throw stones." Without doubt there is only one Supreme God, by whom the world was God said: . - and it was so, Gen. 1:3,9; John 1: 3—the word that was with God, was God's word. Psa. 33: 6, "By the 'word' of the Lord were the heavens made: and all the host of them by the breath of His mouth."

Isa. 42: 8, "My glory will I not give to another." No., "My Father is greater than I," John 14: 28. 1 Cor. 11: 3 "The head of every man is Christ; . . . and the head of Christ is 1st Cor. 15: 24 to 28, "Then cometh the end when He (Jesus) shall delivered up the Kingdom to God, even the Father . . . and when all things shall be subdued unto Him (Jesus) then shall the Son also Himself be subject unto Him (the Father) that put all things under Him (Jesus) that God may be all, IN ALL."

1 John 2: 2, "He is anti-Christ that denieth the Father, and the Son."
Now let us read Deut.: 18. 18 and

tells us God's purpose, Lord said unto me, I will raise them a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee (Moses), and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him. And it shall come to pass, that whomsoever will not harken unto MY WORDS which HE SHALL SPEAK — in MY NAME, etc." This promise narrows down to David, 2 Sam. 5 to 7: will set up thy seed after thee (yet future) which shall proceed out of thy bowels and I will establish His Kingdom. 14th V., and I will be his Father, and he shall be my Son. Psa. 132: 11, and Isa. 7: 14: "A virgin of the house of David shall conceive." Luke 1: 27 and on gives the fulfilment of prophecy. Heb. 10:5, but a body hast thou prepared me." When born of Mary, we have God, the Father and our Lord Jesus Christ. 1st Peter 1:3, the prophet, who we must hear. I and my Father are one -Yes! in perfect unity and purpose. John 14: 11 and on, as all who have the Spirit of God, within them can claim: At that day ye shall know, that I am in the Father and ye in me The Spirit of God and I in you. dwelleth in you, here is the one-ness, the unity, 1st Cor. 3: 16. 1st Tim. 2: 5, "There is ONE GOD - and one mediator between God and men,

the man Christ Jesus." "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son,"

The one who "begets" must exist before the one begotten. He needs to study the Bible 'Soul". Gen. 2:7, 'God formed man of the dust of the ground, but it needed the breath of life which was breathed into his nostrils—before man BECAME (not had) a living SOUL. 1st Cor. 15: 45, "The first man, Adam, was MADE (not given a soul) a living soul;" all the difference between "being a dog" Gen. 7: 22, "having a dog." in whose nostrils was the breath of life." James 5: 20. "He shall save a life." James 5: 20, "He shall save a soul from death. In Rev. 19: 13, Jesus is still called "The Word of

Mr. Groundwater must live near me. I would like to talk with him, if he should write, givehim address, please

St. Burnaby, B.C.

M. L.

The food budget

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NAME.

ADDRESS

Good tips about swathing

THERE seems to be a critical period in the stage of growth of any grain when insects, wind, wet weather and frost can do a lot of damage. Swathing at the proper time will avoid most of these hazards, which, singly or combined, decrease yields and lower grades. This proper time appears to be when the grain is in the late dough stage and the moisture content of the kernels is about 35 per cent.

Swathing has also done away with the green weed problem we meet when straight combining. The threshed sample is very uniform, with grade and bushel weight improved. Swathing has advanced harvesting date nearly two weeks.

There are a few points worth passing on regarding the operation of the machine itself. whole purpose of swathing is crop protection, so the laying of the swath is important. should be firm and compact to shed rain or snow, but not so dense that the air can't get at it to dry it out and cure the grain. It must be well supported on the stubble and one 6 to 3 inches high will be all right. Too long a stubble will bend and allow the swath to settle, and too short a stubble will let the cut grain fall to the ground. The butts should be down and heads up.

Watch your forward speed of travel. If you drive too slowly the swath will twist or coil as it leaves the table canvas. These swaths will not shed rain and will settle to the ground causing spoilage. Also they are hard to pick up with the combine. Going too fast makes operating dangerous because you can't watch the swather and drive a tractor at the same time. Try to set a speed that is comfortable for you and at the same time forms a good swath.

Radioactive houseflies

REFUTING the old belief that houseflies confine their activities to the area surrounding their birthplace, experiments conducted by the U. S. Department of agriculture showed that a housefly can pick up disease germs in a garbage-ridden neighborhood and carry them to a victim four miles away in less than one day.

Commencing on these tests, C-I-L Agricultural News says that the flies used in the experiment were fed radioactive phosphorous, released at a central point and collected in baited traps at various distances from the center. The captured insects were then tested for radioactivity with a Greiger counter.

Some radioactive flies were found as far away as four miles from where they were released

The squirrel had the caveman's touch

By MRS. ANGUS MacDONALD, Blairmore, Alta.

T was the end of August last year when I discovered we had an intruder in our yard, playing hide and seek among the pine trees, keeping the lawn looking unsightly with husks and cones. There came a day and cones. There came a day when he felt brave enough to come down from the trees and face the music.

Why did Mr. Squirrel want to live in town? One guess was as good as another - but he had a scratch on his side and the decision was, that he was a fugitive from justice. Nevertheless, we became very fond of Dickie, talked to him and fed him and before the cold weather set in he became quite friendly, coming right up to the kitchen door, and had decided to make his winter home under the garage.

I never knew a small animal could work so hard, he would be up in the trees cutting down cones and young pine shoots, then he would come down and gather up the spoils piece by piece and take them into his den, his runway was the two-by-fours on the picket fence.

Then he wasn't satisfied with one storeroom, cones were piled up at the bottom of the trees. He would be out foraging in zero weather, just short trips though. When the snow came he went under cover, January and February the snow was five and six feet deep. I didn't even look for Dickie until early in March. On a sunny morning I saw him near one of the trees where he had piled some cones. There were no tracks to be seen. I took it for granted that he had climbed up the garage roof and leapt over to the tree.

A path was being dug to the garage and there we discovered dozens of tunnels or runways under the snow all leading to and from his winter supplies.

Well, Spring was here and we were sure the call of his old haunts would lure him away he still remained with us.

By this time he had found his way inside the garage and started making another nest. I put every obstacle in his way and he eventually gave up the project. It was May when he had another attack of building

He took over a discarded bird box and spent a great deal of his time in and out of it. He became quite indignant if anyone went near the tree where the box was placed and his shrill tongue lashings could be heard several blocks away. Wondering what Dickie was going to do next I kept an eye on the box. So the next time he went foraging I made an investigation. Standing on a small ladder I could just see the nest opening and there was a small head and two bright eyes!

Yes, Dickie had found a wife! He caught me snooping and made an awful fuss so I decided to watch further proceedings through the kitchen window.

He had the little lady out of the box in no time and with the scruff of her neck between his teeth he was rushing across the picket fence toward his old home under the garage.

Whether he believed in carrying his bride over the threshold or was using caveman tactics I will never know.

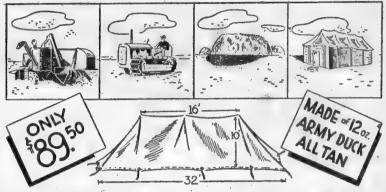


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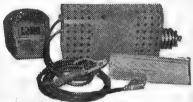


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Standardizing sizes for children's clothes

(Canadian Association of Consumers' Report)

NOWADAYS a woman never sizing is annoying and confus-ing. For busy mothers, it is consumer and trade m u ch wasteful and frustrating. What trouble and millions of dollars does size 5 mean? Size 5 is sup-yearly, the U.S. Government set posed to fit a child 5 years of up the first scientific study of short and fat, or just medium build. So a mother trying to clothe a 5 year old buys size 6 in this, size 7 in that, maybe even size 8. She rarely buys size should we have to buy different but reliable system for sizing sizes for the same child? Why readymade garments and for sizes in our own clothes?

The United States Governknows exactly what size ment has already tackled this In one brand of problem and has provided indress she wears size 16: in an-dustry with a scientific basis for other, more liberally cut, she sizing women's and children's wears size 14. Unsatisfactory clothing. In 1937, aware that age whether he is tall and thin, body measurements of Ameritall and fat, short and thin, can women and children. Trained workers took 36 measurements of 147,000 boys and girls, and 59 measurements of 15,000 women, age 18 years to 80. As 5—it is usually too small. Why a result of this survey a simple should we have to buy different ready-made garments and for been set up.

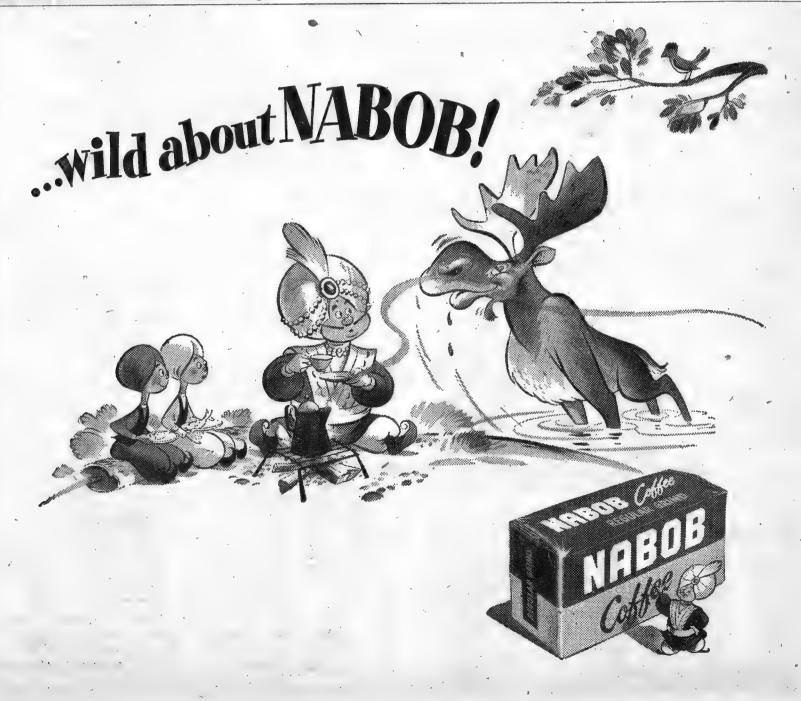
Search for average

By carefully measuring these thousands of children, workers obtained dimensions of an "average child" of each age, and of an "average chubby" and an "av-erage slim". Manufacturers can now base his garments on the actual body measurements resulting from the survey, and can make adjustments in these measurements if these are necessary for the type of garments he is making. For example, us-ing the actual body measurements, he would make allowance when making an overcoat for the looseness desired and for what must be worn underneath.

The survey showed that children's sizes should be based on height and hip measurements, and not on the age of the child as is done in Canada at present. Other measurements are related to these, and if a manufacturer wishes to make garments with some unusual measurements, such as a long leg length, he can state this unusual measurement on a label. If sizes were standardized in this way in Can-

a mother knowing child's height and hip measurements would be able to buy without confusion, garments to fit her child. She would know that all garments of one size (the size based on his height and hip measurements) would fit him, whether it was an overcoat or an undervest.

The survey showed that weigh and height were better for sizing women's garments than bust measurements. The standard sizes drawn up by the U.S. Government have already been studied in Canada, by the Ontario Research Foundation, in relation to Canadian women. As a result, there are now available to Canadian industry, measurements for each size. A Canadian manufacturer could easily adjust these measurements for the type of garment - underclothing or outer garments — he is making. don't manufacturers use these standard sizes? - It is true that some manufacturers are working to get standardized sizes,



but so far they seem to have use these standards, unless conmade little progress.

What is C.A.C. doing about this sizing tangle? C.A.C. is pressing the Government to use its power under the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act, and to set up standard sizes for women's and children's clothes based on body measure-This would be a comparatively simple project for Canada, we could base our sizes on the scientific survey of body measurements made by the U.S. Government. C.A.C. has already held a conference with the Canadian Retailers Federation which is anxious to see standard sizes set up, and adopted by manufacturers. are now working for a further conference of retailers, manufacturers, government officials and consumers.

But the setting up of standard sizes alone will not be enough. Manufacturers will not

sumers demand standard sizes. C.A.C. will continue to press for these standards. Our members can help us. Ask for standard sizes: ask your sales clerk: ask the head of the department: ask your member of parliament: ask any manufacturer you know. The U.S. Government would never have provided the money for its survey if the American women had not demanded better sizing. Let us demand it too! Already the Canadian Knit Goods Manufacturers Association has set up standard sizes, and now all undergarments produced by members of the Association are made according to these standards. That is one step in the right direction. Now what about children's sizes? What about women's sizes? We will keep working for the setting up of Canadian standard sizes and for their use by manufacturers.

RECIPES

Cherry Frozen Maraschino Fruit Salad (Makes 6 - 8 servings)

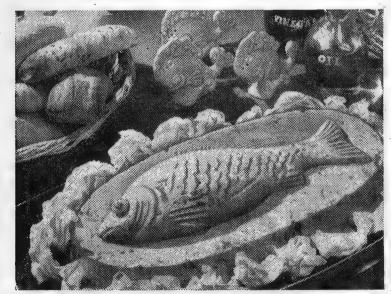
- 1 4-ounce bottle maraschino cherries (about 16 cherries)
- 1 3-ounce package cream cheese 1/3 cup mayonnaise
- 2 medium-sized oranges
- 1/4 cup drained crushed pineapple
- cup chopped pecans
- cup heavy cream
- 2 tablespoons sugar

Drain liquid from maraschino cherries; save. Cut maraschino cherries into small pieces with scissors or sharp knife. In a in a home freezer.

bowl, soften cream cheese. Add maraschino liquid, cherries and mayonnaise; blend thoroughly. Peel and dice oranges. Add oranges, pineapple and pecans; mix well. In a bowl, whip cream until stiff, adding sugar gradually. Fold into fruit mixture. Pour into individual molds or a 1-quart mold. Place in freezing compartment of refrigera-tor; freeze until firm. Unmold and serve on crisp salad greens.

This salad may be poured into air-tight containers and stored

Molded salmon salad

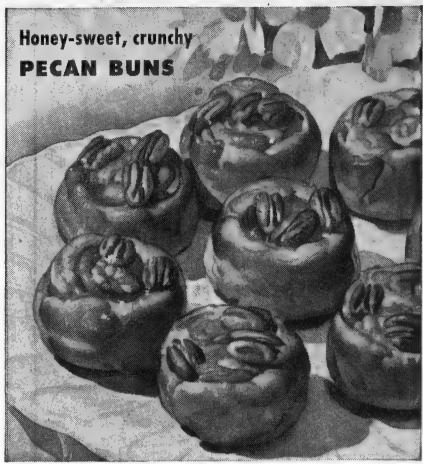


- 2 envelopes unflavored gelatin
- 1/2 cup cold water
- 1 cup hot chicken broth or bouillon 1 cup salad dressing or mayonnaise
- 3 tablespoons chili sauce
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 tablespoon grated onions
- 1/2 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce Dash cayenne
- 1/2 teaspoon AC'CENT Salt to taste
- 1 (8-ounce) can salmon, or
- 1 cup cooked salmon
- 1 cup finely diced celery 1/2 cup sliced stuffed olives
- Soften gelatin in cold water; dissolve in the hot chicken

broth; cool slightly. Add slowly to mayonnaise, blending well after each addition. Add chili sauce, lemon juice, onion, Worcestershire sauce, cayenne, AC'-CENT and salt. Chill until consistency of unbeaten egg whites Flake salmon; fold in with celery and olives. Turn into an oiled 5-cup mold; chill until Unmold on crisp salad greens. Serve with any desired dressing. Makes 8 servings.

Variation: Use 1 package lemon or lime-flavored gelatin instead of unflavored gelatin. Substitute water for chicken broth.

Special sparkle for a simple meal



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• Luscious for lunch—delicious for dinner-any meal of the day, these fragrant Honey Pecan Buns are delectable eating : : made with modern Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

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HONEY PECAN BUNS

New Time-Saving Recipe Makes 24 Buns

Measure into bowl

1/2 cup lukewarm water

1 teaspoon granulated sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

1 envelope Fleischmann's

Fast Rising Dry Yeast Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir wells

In the meantime, scald

1/2 cup milk Remove from heat and stir in

1/4 cup granulated sugar

1/2 teaspoon salt

3 tablespoons shortening Cool to lukewarm and add to yeast mixture. Stir in

ł egg, well beaten

1 cup once-sifted bread flow and beat until smooth; work in

21/2 cups once-sifted bread flo Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic.

Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught and let rise until doubled in bulk. While dough is rising, grease 24 large muffin pans.

1/3 cup brown sugar (lightly pressed down) 2/3 cup liquid honey

3 tablespoons butter or margarine, melted

Divide this mixture evenly into prepared mussin pans and drop 3 pecan haives into each pan. Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each piece into an oblong 1/8-inch thick and 12 inches long; loosen dough. Brush with melted butter or margarine.

Sprinkle with a mixture of

1/3 cup brown sugar (lightly pressed down)

1/3 cup chopped pecans Beginning at a 12-inch edge, roll up each piece loosely, like a jelly roll. Cut into 1-inch slices. Place a cut-side up, in prepared mussin pans. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, about 20 minutes. Turn out of pans immediately and serve hot, or





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CALGARY

Let's Ask Aunt Sal . . .

Though August days are dog days

Still there are tasks to do; If you want help, just write Aunt Sal,

She'll send back help to you.

THERE are certain "seasonal questions" that we lay aside il the rightful time rolls until round again. Such a query was directed to this department about a year back dealing with the canning of cauliflower.

Q.: Why does my cauliflower turn dark when canned? goodly number have posed this question.)

A.: (1) We used to have this same trouble, but now since following the method outlined below they are fine both as to taste and color and they "kept well". I think it is overcooking that makes them turn pink. (Note: I had thought that, too, and re-minded you readers that some fruits such as pears will turn Wash pink if over-cooked.) cauliflower carefully. Drop into boiling water for 5 minutes. Then drop into cold water. Remove at once and place in sterilized sealers. Adjust rubber rings tight then turn back ¾ turn. Process 45 minutes.— (Mrs. V. P., Quill Lake, Sask.)

(2) (To pickle cauliflower that keeps white.) Place prepared vegetable in large crock. Cover - liberally with boiling water, measuring the water as you pour it on. This is important. For every 18 cups of water allow 2 cups of cooking salt. Leave for 3 days. well and prepare fresh brine in same proportion and pour boiling hot on top. Leave another 3 days. Again drain. Cover with boiling alum water made in this proportion of 1 thsp. alum to every 16 cups of boiling water. Leave on 6 hours. Drain again. Prepare the following vinegar syrup: 2/3 gallons vine-1/3 gallon water, 3 cups white sugar, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1 tsp. cloves, 1 tsp. allspice (spices tied in bag). Boil all together

until sugar dissolves (stirring). When syrup has come to hard boil remove from heat and pour over well-drained cauliflower. Leave in crock in this liquid 3 Drain once more saving the liquid. Pack cauliflower into sterilized jars and pour liquid boiling hot over them to overflowing. — (Mrs. M. C., Therien, Alta.)

Note: This is really a nineday pickle and the same method and syrup may be used for mixed pickles with cucumbers and onions:

(3) Cut the heads of cauliflower in sizable pieces for easy handling and wash well. Place in crock and cover with brine made of 11/2 cups salt to 14 qts. water which have been boiled together. Pour this hot brine over cauliflower and leave until cold. Remove from brine and pickle in usual way. (Note: The idea of covering with hot brine is to take bitterness from vegetable and it may also prevent them from turning dis-colored.) — (Miss H. F., Causeway, Sask.)

(4) Miss C. B., of Vilna, Alta., warns us to be sure to use white vinegar and granulated sugar and thinks it better to remove from pickling spice anything that might darken the product. She also quotes from agricultural bulletin No. 252, from Dept. of Agriculture, Ontario, that calls only for 45 minutes processing when canning cauliflower as a vegetable.

Q. (from June issue): Where can I get a pattern for the sunbonnet patch-work quilt? - (Mrs. C. U., Vancouver, B.C.)

A.: Mrs. H. G., of Vancouver, wrote me that she has this pattern and would be glad to give it to Mrs. U., but in the mean-time Mrs. T. F., of Coleman, Alta., sent me in the pattern number so any of you can write in and purchase a copy for your own. Pattern No. 872, Pattern Dept., Free Press Prairie Farm-



er, Winnipeg, Man. (Price is 20 June Snow cents.)

Q.: Could you send me pat-tern for an "old log cabin quilt", one side dark and the other light.—(Ma Creelman).

(Note: Send me your real name and address so I can send you some help later on.)

A.: Seeing you did so well by the quilt pattern given above, may be you can also tell me where a log cabin quilt pattern can be procured.

Q.: How can I keep fresh pork during the summer months?— (Mrs. L. B., Donatville, Alta.)

A.: This question was used in June and I promised to send a snapshot to the first dozen writing in. I admit I was a bit disappointed in the response: I thought you would come forth with more original or varied ways of "keeping the meat". Mays of "keeping the meat. Also many of you gave me recipes for canning the meat in jars and Mrs. B. had stated in her letter that she had already tried this and her family did not care for it so. The first had already tried the same to my dosk in recommendation. letter to come to my desk in regards to this was from Mrs. E. A. S., Victoria, B.C. She said she had used this method of curing pork very successfully when she lived on the prairies.

Curing Pork

Meat must be cooled (of course) then rub each piece well with salt and allow to drain two days, ther wipe dry and pack in barrel . . . hams and shoulders in bottom and bacon used to fill up spaces. For each 100 lbs. meat, combine 8 lbs. salt, 2 lbs. brown sugar, 2 oz. saltpetre. Dissolve this in 4 gallons of boiling water. Keep water boiling and skim off all impurities. Brine must be strong enough to float an egg or potato. If not, add more salt. When cold pour this over meat. Bacon strips should remain in brine 4 to 6 weeks. Larger pieces 6 to 8 weeks. Then hang up to dry and smoke.

Q.: I am a young married woman with one baby six months old. We live on a farm and milk 5 cows and do mixed farming. My husband thinks I should be able to find time to help with such outside chores as garden-



This January in June picture was sent in by Rose Norgard who is seen here, right, with her sister Leona. But she forgot to send her address so we can't send her the \$3 she won.

ing but, dear me, I don't seem able to accomplish near all the inside tasks let alone those outside. I would like to know how some women do it. I would appreciate a schedule that would show me how to get through the day.—(Perplexed.)

A.: If "Perplexed" had just signed her real name and address I'd have written and given her some help, but seeing she did not I can only hope she reads this and reads the letters I hope you faithful readers will send in ... for this is what I'm asking you. WILL YOU SEND IN LETTERS TELLING HER WAYS IN WHICH YOU SYS-TEMATIZED YOUR WORK
WHEN YOU WERE A NEW
HOUSEWIFE LIVING ON A
FARM AND HAD YOUR
FIRST BABY? For the first dozen letters I'll send you each a snapshot of your friend, Aunt Sal, and also print the best suggestions in the October issue of the magazine. (Also I wish that "Perplexed" would write me again and tell me who she really is.)

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.

NOTE: All readers are invited to send in their homemaking problems to Aunt Sal in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for this service.

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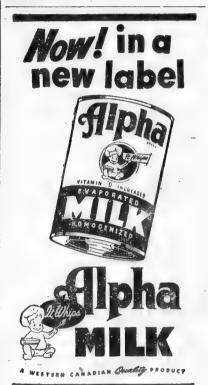
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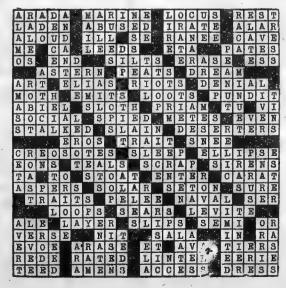
MUSTARD PICKLED ONIONS

3 lbs. peeled, sliced white onions
1 teespoon self
2 cups sugar
3 cups vinegar
3 teespoons Keen's mustard
4 tablespoons mixed pickling spices

Cover onions with boiling water and let stand for 10 mins. Drain. Cover with ice water and let stand for 30 mins. Drain. Place in hot sterilized jars. Tie spices in cheesecloth bag and simmer uncovered together with other ingredients for 10 mins. Remove spice bag, pour mixture over onions and seal immediately. Yield — 4 pts.



Solution to this month's puzzle





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How the weather mocked and hoe. However, there can be no flouted us in mid-summer a topsy-turvy season if ever I knew one. And now summer is waning and the completion of the farmers' work and hopes is approaching. Looking over the ripening grain one has a feeling of continuity. Men come and go; animals die; machinery wears out; wars begin and end; and governments wax and wane. But farming never stops. Even the urban population whose way of life is widely different, feels a compelling interest in the farmers' fields when food is the allimportant problem in the world today.

Around home, August is the beginning of the goldenrod and aster, and in the long, warm evenings, the cricket. This monotonous insect grows more strident—one of the few sounds of nature that does not appeal to me — prophesying the end of summer, like time clicking out its days as the timeless universe turns. But after all, why not emulate the birds that have no expectations of tomorrow, but make a good living out of to-day? They pick their climate and food to their own choice, use nature's beauty at every turn and seldom quarrel among themselves as to whose turn it may be to pick first. A knowledge of tomorrow would spoil their day.

The purple that makes August regal is displayed in a group of large thistles at the gate, that rivals the Scottish thistle in size and deep coloring. Pernicious it may be in its woolly grey seeds so prone to float on the four winds — "light as thistle-down," — but it has a pictorial beauty of its own and stands there too proudly to be slashed down by the tidy man's

The Dishpan Philosopher

THE cost of living soars and soars and worried folks in city stores think of the farmer waxing fat on what he gets for this and that. They have a notion every cent that is on farm produce spent flows back in large and small amount to swell the farmer's bank account, forgetting all the costs that lie between the field and where they buy. The plain truth is the farmer's share at best is never more than fair. For work he does — his family too! and risks he runs rewards are few. And taking one year with the next the farmer's seldom real well fixed.

Indeed when all his gains are weighed against the common wages paid for five-day weeks and eight-hour days the farmer's toil but poorly pays. His labor certainly deserves more gratitude from those he serves.

room in such a man's garden for this sort of sentiment. Wild raspberries and saskatoons are ripe and canning of wild fruits and garden produce is well under way in farm kitchens. Towards the end of the month we should have the first sweet corn-the old yellow bantammost delicious. A cob of sweet corn ought to be pulled, husked, put in the pot all in a minute or two. Even an hour's delay seems to destroy something of the perfect flavour to the discerning palate; and to many a one there is no vegetable known to man finer than a cob (or two or three) steamy from the kettle with butter and a pinch of salt. And many are they whose acquaintance with sweet corn is from a can off the grocery shelf — a can decorated with the portrait of a lovely girl labelled "sweetheart of the corn", in the act of eating daintily and delicately and at the same time avidly, an ear of corn. Inside a ready-cooked creamy mush, forsooth! How far from its original in the garden!

This is such an uneven world. If an observer on one of the planets moving on its orderly tracks around the sun, could see Earth and what was happening upon it, he would be kept in a state of perpetual amazement. He would judge war to be the common business of our humanity, and would get the impression that we are a quarrel-

some lot of beings.

Answers to Agricultural Quiz

- 1. Andorra on the Pyrenees.
- 2. Bantams.
- 3. David Lloyd George who was a very successful farmer also and often won prizes at agricultural shows.
- 4. Mr. Forbes of New Zealand.
- 5. Bacteria.
- 6. (a) They decompose and gradually remove dead, offen-sive organic matter. (b) Impart a pleasing flavor to cheeses and meats. (c) Extract the linen fibre from flax. (d) Promote the tanning process whereby animal skins become leather. (e) Enhance the flavor and food value of ensilage. (f) Destroy organic matter within wet Porifera, the resulting skeletons being the useful commercial sponges, and (g) turn the nitrogen of the atmosphere into compounds which plants can use.
- 7. It is immune from tubercu-
- 8. They make excellent night alarms and thus hinder and, often prevent, nocturnal thefts.

9. This destructive fruit pest originated in Japan.

10. In Africa.

11. Poison ivy. 12. The ragweed.

NO SLEEP . Here's SURE RELIEF

Get relief from constination-indigestion. Positive results from FRUIT-A-TIVES proven by tens of thousands. FRUIT-A-TIVES contain extracts of fruits and herbs.







This is just a part of the big crowd that turned up from all over Alberta when the Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner officially opened the new \$7,000,000 St. Mary's River dam.

How to stay alive when lightning strikes

AST year 61 fires by light- hazard if not protected by lightning in Saskatchewan sent ning rods.
460 worth of properties up Tall steel buildings are im-\$23,460 worth of properties up in flames. In 1949, 12 people were killed by lightning. Compared with other accidental causes of death and property damage these figures are insig-nificant, and the actual danger from lightning seems relatively small. But an estimated 500 people in Canada and the United States die each year by this phenomenon dubbed "nature's artillery".

The hazard is greatest for people whose occupations keep them out of doors. buildings of considerable size and dwelling houses of modern construction, cases of injury or death by lightning are few. They are more frequent within small unprotected buildings of the older type. Isolated schools and churches, large barns and houses present a considerable

"His first word was one he picked up from you."

mune from lightning damage since the metal framework acts as the "lightning rod" and contacts the ground through footings or water pipe systems.

No one can tell where light-ning will strike. But everyone should know where it will not strike. To figure this one out people should understand what

actually causes that jagged or blinding flash on a stormy day.

Lightning is caused by discharge of atmospheric electric charges from cloud to cloud or from cloud to earth. As the lightning seeks the path of least resistance it naturally tends to follow the shortest course between cloud and earth. Isolated buildings or towering projections often offer the path of least resistance near the storm area, so are most likely to invite lightning strokes.

To avoid untimely electrocution and property destruction, Mr. Tiffin suggests the following

personal conduct list to be followed during thunderstorms:

(a) Do not go out of doors or remain out during thunder-storms unless it is absolutely necessary. Stay inside where it is dry, preferably away from fire places, stoves and other metal objects which may act as conductors of the electric charges.

(b) If there is any choice of shelter, choose in the following order:

1. Large metal or metal frame buildings.

2. Dwellings or other buildings which are protected from lightning.

3. Large unprotected build-

4. Small unprotected build-

(c) If remaining out of doors is unavoidable, keep away from:

1. Small sheds and shelters if in an exposed location.

2. Isolated trees.

3. Wire fences.

4. Hill tops.

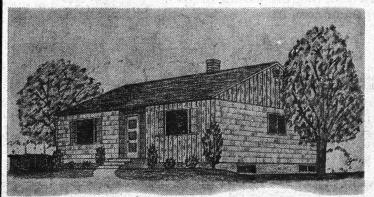
(d) Seek shelter in an impression in the ground, a valley or grove of trees.

Dry basements

EEPING basement windows open in summer is responsible for most wet basements, according to an Iowa State College extension agriculture engineer. Windows are opened in an effort to dry out the basement. The result, however, is warm outside air striking cool walls causing water condensation. The engineer recommendation of bearing basement windows ed keeping basement windows closed, except during cool dry days. Cool, dry air circulated through the basement will not cause condensation and will remove dampness in a day or two.

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SUMMER COTTAGES

GARAGES

FARM BUILDINGS

UTILITY BLDGS.

AUTO CAMPS

ETC.

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"BETTER BECAUSE IT IS ENGINEERED"

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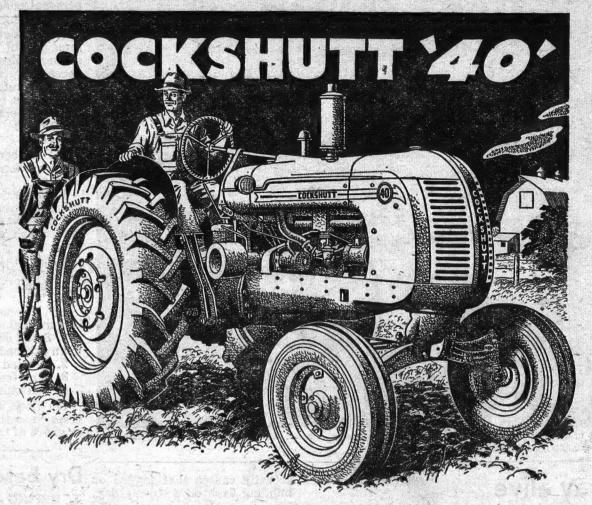
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YORK IS M CHICAGO



WORD 15 SUGGESTED ? IFTY 15 MY FIRST, NOTHING IS

MY SECOND, FIVE JUST MAKES MY THIRD; MY FOURTH'S A VOWEL RECKONED

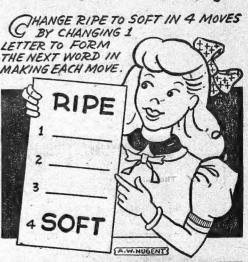
OW, TO FILL MY WHOLE, PUT ALL MY PARTS TOGETHER;

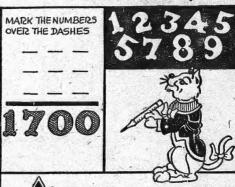
DIE IF I GET COLD, BUT NEVER MIND COLD WEATHER.

3		5		5	3
R	10	20	20	10	
5	20	40 40 40	40 40	20	5
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U	10	20	20	10	
3		5	Ģ	•	3

ANG THIS GAME ON THE WALL WITH THE CENTER SQUARE (MARKED 50) AT ABOUT THE LEVEL OF YOUR EYES. HAVE A FRIEND BLINDFOLD YOU, OR KEEP YOUR EYES CLOSED.
TAKE A PENCIL IN YOUR HAND AND HOLD IT, OUT IN FRONT OF YOU AT THE LEVEL OF YOUR EYES; THEN WALK FORWARD TILL YOUR PENCIL TOUCHES THE PAPER. THE NUMBER IN THE SQUARE IN WHICH YOUR PENCIL MAKES A MARK INDICATES YOUR SCORE.

EACH PLAYER IS REQUIRED TO MAKE THREE OF THESE TESTS. THE CONTESTANT WHO SCORES THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF POINTS WINS.





PRY TO JUGGLE THE ABOVE NINE SINGLE NUMBERS INTO SOME FORM WHICH WILL SUM UP TO EXACTLY 1700. WHO CAN DO IT? [A.W. NUGENTS

HE REBUS NOTE

LITTLE PIGS CUT-OUT PIRST CUT AROUND THEN FOLD THE TWO SMALL BIST DETACHING THEM. THE ENTIRE OUTLINE WITHOUT

THEN FOLD THE TWO SMALL PIGS

BACKWARD ON THE DATE

LINES BACKWARD ON THE DOTTED THE 3 LITTLE PIGS WILL THEN STAND FOR UP YOU

onnect 3. .22 21 18 17 16 .13

SHOWN BELOW, WAS DROPPED FROM A PLANE TO A BATTLEFIELD DURING THE LAST WAR . CAN YOU READ IT? GTFIMED8LYB

60 MIN. NME

JUNIOR WORD -DIAMOND. THE THREE WORDS WILL READ THE SAME ACROSS DOWN. 45

ARE .

PUZZLE OLUTION

YOU BEHIND THE LINE LORE OUR ENEMY SEES BEBUS NOTE: FORTIFY WORD DIAMOND:

BEE JOKER a o s

DEFINITIONS 1, A LETTER IN JAM; 2, CRY 3, A JESTER 4, A BUSY

NUBER PROBLEM: RIPE, RIFE, RIFT, SIFT, SOFT. SOFT IN FOUR MOVES:

DIDDLE: THE LETTER "O" IS IN NEW

LINGGESTED WORD: "LOVE"

RIM, RIG, SAG, SAC, SAM, SEA. ORD GAME: ACE, AGE, AIR, AIM, ARE, ARM, CAR, CE, IRE, MAE, MAE, MAE, RAG, RAM, ROE, ROC,

4-20-47

PICTURE OF THE FROG AND ALSO A COPY FOUR TIMES ITS ACTUAL SIZE... SIMPLY DRAW, WITH A PENCIL, AND MAKE YOUR LINES CUT THE TWO GROUPS OF BOXES IN THE SAME POSITIONS THEY DO IN THE ORIGINAL SQUARES.

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